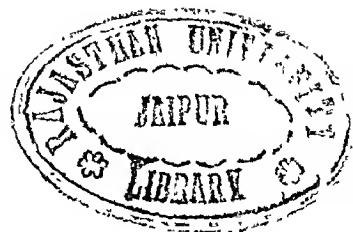




SELECTIONS  
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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N<sup>o</sup>. CLXXVII  
COMPLIMENTARY

REPORT



ON THE  
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
TERRITORIES WITHIN  
THE  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the year 1879-80.

By LIEUT.-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B.,  
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.



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CHAPTER I.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE received charge of the Agency on 19th September 1879 from Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie, who was appointed to Political duty in the Khyber.

2. His Excellency Lord Lytton visited Gwalior in December 1879, and was sumptuously entertained by Maharaja Sindia, who prepared his Palace at the Phool Bâg for the reception of the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja proceeded, on 1st August 1879, on a tour through his Malwa provinces passing through Indore to Ujjain and returning to Gwalior on 21st September, the object of this visit was to enable His Highness to inspect personally the arrangements for the collection of his revenue in these districts, and for the survey which is now being undertaken under the superintendence of Major Sir M. Filose.

4. In December 1879, when the Central India Horse was ordered on service, His Highness offered to occupy the stations of Agar and Goona with his troops under the command of any British officer the Government of India might appoint. He also repeated his loyal offer to send troops to the front. It was not, however, found necessary to accept these proposals as a sufficient number of the Central India Horse remained to garrison the stations of Agar and Goona, and to keep up the posts on the road.

5. Cholera visited Gwalior and Morar during the hot season. The following return of cases and deaths is furnished :—

In Gwalior and surrounding districts	...	579 cases	...	390 deaths.
Morar Bazar	...	...	...	10 cases
				5 deaths.

In Morar Camp there were fifty-five deaths among the European, and thirty-four among Native troops.

6. No statistics are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Gwalior State.

Eleven cases of dacoity were reported by the Durbar as having occurred during the year; none of the plundered property has yet been recovered. Fourteen cases of robbery also occurred, the value of the plundered property aggregating Rupees 2,643-9. The bullock train was robbed in April between Chorepurah and Kurseerah in Gwalior territory; and the Government mail was robbed in September, and an insured parcel, valued at Rupees 2,200 plundered by dacoits.

#### BHOPAL AGENCY.

Major Prideaux received charge of this Agency on 29th March 1879, and has been in charge during the whole of the year under report. The health of the district was good, no cases of cholera were reported. The rabi harvest of 1878-79 was poor, and in consequence prices ranged high. In June the price of wheat was seven seers per rupee, a rate at which it has not sold since 1818 after Malwa had been devastated by the Pindarrees. High as the price of food has been, Major Prideaux remarks that the general well-being of the people stands on such a solid foundation that little real privation appears to have been endured. The rainfall of 1879 was good, 42·8 inches, and there was an abundant kharif crop, the rabi reaped in 1880 was somewhat damaged by frosts in the beginning of the year. Major Prideaux gives the result of an experimental cultivation of a beegha of opium; he found that the cost of the crop was Rupees 30-14, and the outturn valued at Rupees 52, thus leaving a profit of Rupees 21-2 per beegha. This estimate is framed on an assumed rental of Rupees 8 per beegha.

2. But little crime was reported during the year, the most troublesome class of professional thieves is a gang of Mewatee Fakirs located on the borders of the Shujawalpoor and Rajgurh districts. Only one mail robbery occurred, in this case the mail-runner was wounded in the Shujawalpoor pergunna and property to the value of Rupees 273-13-6 plundered. The Gwalior State has been held responsible for this robbery, and a demand has been made for compensation for the amount.

3. Among the events of the year may be noted the completion of negotiations for a loan of 50 lakhs (of which the Begum of Bhopal subscribes 35 lakhs and her grandmother, the Kudsia Begum, 15 lakhs) for the construction of a railway from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Station of Etarsi to Bhopal. The advantages to the Bhopal State of this line of rail cannot be overestimated. As Major Prideaux remarks, Bhopal has always held a high place among the Native States of India, but owing to its geographical position and the want of communication,

the State has been hitherto isolated, and thus deprived of the means of developing its trade and resources.

4. The Political Agent forwards translation of a report of the administration of her State prepared by Her Highness the Begum for the past year. No events of importance have occurred in connection with the internal administration of Bhopal, but Major Prideaux, after the experience of a year, doubts whether the high standard of justice which was observed in the days of the late Secunder Begum has been maintained; he notices an inclination to subordinate the procedure of the Criminal Courts to the dictates of the Shariyat, and instances this in the case of a man who was convicted of murder; the sentence passed upon him asserting the right of the nearest relatives of the victim to execute the convict according to Mahomedan usage, although the parties were Hindus, to whom, naturally, such a provision would be repugnant.

5. *Nursinggurh*.—Complaints were made of maladministration, and the Political Agent was compelled to pay a special visit to the Raja, Pertab Sing, who promised to give better attention to the affairs of his State, and to free himself from the advice of those to whom he had left the management and who were incapable of carrying it on satisfactorily. On a second visit some months later, Major Prideaux noticed great improvement; but he points out that the want which is most perceptible is the appointment of an efficient Kamdar, the Chief though well disposed is not of sufficiently strong character to rule his State without such assistance.

6. *Khilchipoor and Kurwai* have been well administered, and there is nothing to call for special notice with regard to these States.

7. In *Maksudangurh* affairs have been brought to a dead-lock in consequence of the death on 8th October 1879 of the Rani Sisodini, who for several years conducted the management. The Raja is imbecile, and there is no one in the State competent to carry on the duties of ruler. It has, therefore, been necessary to appoint a Kamdar, and this has lately been done under the orders of Government.

8. *Mahomedgurh, Pathari, Basoda*.—These small Chiefships have been fairly governed and have given no trouble.

9. *Larawat*.—On the death of the Chief, Ramchander Rao Puar, in November last, the estate lapsed to the Chiefs of Dhar and Dewas under the terms of the Sunnud. The revenue will be distributed in the same proportion as the tribute formerly payable, viz.; two-thirds to the Dhar Durbar and one-third to Dewas, provision being made for the maintenance of the family of the late Puar, who left no direct heir.

#### BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Dr. Stratton commences his report with detailed information regarding the rainfall, temperature, crops, and health of his Agency, of which the following is a brief summary. The rainfall was above the average, and was generally favorably distributed, the temperature was abnormal, cold and heat being more intense than is usual in Bundelkhand; the harvest, both kharif and rabi, was good, and there was

consequently a marked improvement in the condition of the people, the health of the district was bad, fever of a fatal type was prevalent during part of the year, and cholera visited the country during the rain-early-  
ing off 1,771 of 3,403 persons attacked.

2. Dr. Stratton remarks on the difficulty of obtaining other than scanty information from which to frame annual reports of the progress made in Native States, and notes that it is only on one or two points of general interest that a Political Officer is able to write with assurance. This is very true as regards each year's report, yet the retrospect which the Political Agent makes shows what changes can be wrought in a few years of careful supervision by the exercise of personal influence. When Dr. Stratton assumed charge of the Bundelkhand Agency in 1861, the condition of the Native States was far behind that of the present day. Public Works were unknown, communications were few and rough, lawlessness and violence were everywhere rampant; while in many States, owing to bad management, revenue had diminished and debts increased. There is no State in Bundelkhand which cannot show advantages gained by the friendly advice and support of the Political Agent, living for nearly twenty years in their midst and intimately acquainted with the wants and peculiarities of each of the States under his political supervision. Dr. Stratton has made the best use of his opportunities of working for good. His efforts have been specially directed towards the improvement of communications and the freedom of traffic. With a valuable practical knowledge of engineering, he has given advice in the construction of roads which have already proved of immense advantage to the Native States, and he has further promoted the cause of prosperity by persuading Chiefs to abolish transit dues on articles of trade, the consequence is that the States of Bundelkhand are now as free and accessible to traders as many parts of British territory. In all the States, public buildings, jails, schools, and hospitals have been built and maintained, lawlessness has been repressed, and a feeling of security established. Much remains to be done, but Dr. Stratton may congratulate himself on the good which he has brought about, the effects of which will be lasting, and will give a stimulus to those States which are still behind-hand to follow the example they see in others.

3. *Orchha or Tehri*.—The Chief continues to interest himself in the management of his State, the settlement of the land revenue for a short term of years has now been almost completed, the office for making advances to cultivators for wells, bullocks, seed, and breaking up of waste land is in regular working, various petty cesses have been abolished to the improvement of income from the remainder, the forests have been put under regulations, and much has been done in the way of useful public works. The old State debts have been discharged, and people are beginning to see the advantages which have accrued from the Chief's interests in the development of his State. The Maharaja is well supported by his Dewan, Rao Seo Dial, who is young and active, and anxious to show he can do good work.

4. *Duttia*.—The senior member of Durbar, Rao Bahadur Nand Kishor, formerly the Chief's tutor, has been too ill for work (since the close of the year his death has been reported). The Dewan is said

to be exacting in his collections and sparing in his expenditure, but good results from these measures have already been produced; for the State expenditure has been kept well within the income, and all debts have been settled. The chief public work at present in hand is the repair of the Sita-Saugor Tank, which forms the chief reservoir for the water supply of the capital. This work, which is extensive, and will extend over two or three years, will be of great advantage to the people of the town.

5. *Samthar*.—The State suffered severely from fever of the type which was so prevalent and fatal in several districts of the North-Western Provinces after the rainy season of 1879. The Maharaja, rather the elder son of the insane Chief, to whom the administration has been entrusted for several years, continues to prove himself a careful manager; he was greatly aided by his maternal uncle, Rao Manshar Sing Bahadur, who has died since the close of the year. Manshar Sing's loss will be much felt in Samthar, where of late years his influence had been great and always exercised for the benefit of the State and prevention of family dissensions, which owing to separate arrangements for the maintenance of the insane Chief, his wife, and younger son have been many and bitter. The Maharaja is one of those Chiefs most earnest in the desire for the proper education of their sons; his eldest boy is a student at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, and his attendance is strictly enforced by the Chief.

6. *Ajeygurl*.—The Chief has lately shown himself more persevering in his efforts to adhere to the schemes for retrenchment which he has so frequently made. Some debt has already been cleared off, and the rest appears in fair train of settlement. The administration has shown improved life in the prompter disposal of State business, in the desire to improve the road to the capital, and to raise the standard of the State school which was much needed.

7. *Panna*.—The administration has suffered from the death of most of the old officials of the late Chief's time. The Maharaja, who continues to exercise a wise management of his State, is now devising means to maintain its efficiency. During the year the Chief visited Indore, Bombay, and other places. Public works always receive attention in Panna, and some progress, though not so much as Dr. Statton had hoped to see, has been made on the north road from Panna to the Banda frontier. Employment has been provided for a large body of workmen on the huge temple which is being built at the capital.

8. *Baoni*.—The health of the Nawab prevents him from taking any share in the administration, but under the Native Superintendent this is conducted satisfactorily. The loan from Government, Rupees 10,000, has been repaid, and the numerous branches of the Chief's family receive their stipends regularly, while sufficient is left for some small outlay on public works.

9. *Chutterpoor*.—The young Chief is still at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, where he is doing fairly well. The Superintendent of the State, Munshi Chandi Pershad, has managed well, and, thanks to a favorable season, there is a marked improvement in the condition of the State. Considerable debt has been discharged, a moderate surplus established, a part of which is invested in Government paper.



10. *Chirkhari*.—This State is now under the management of Captain Maitland, and has been separated from the Political charge of Dr. Statton. A separate report of its administration will be forwarded to Government hereafter. The Chief's death, which occurred at Bindrabun on 10th March 1880, has been reported. Captain Maitland has already effected much real good, and receives support from the two Ministers of the State who now form with him a Council of Management.

#### BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

*Rewah*.—By the death of His Highness Mr. . . . Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., which occurred at Rewah on . . . the Government of India have lost a Chief who . . . to display his loyalty and attachment to the Crown, and who for many years has been a prominent figure in all public Durbars and Assemblages of Native Princes. Whatever were his failings as a ruler (and the history of Rewah for the past forty years as briefly sketched by Colonel Berkeley in his report shows that these were neither few nor inconsiderable), the late Maharaja's benevolent character, his charitable tendencies, and his love of display and hospitality will long be . . . his people by whom he was beloved and revered.

\* No. 3P-11 U., dated 9th February attending the Mah . . . 1880. . . been reported to Gov . . .

succession of his infant son has been acknowledged. During a long minority there is every hope that the prosperity of Rewah will be re-established, and that by careful management the resources of the State will be developed. The administration at present is vested in the Political Agent. During the year the Minister Deen Bund, who succeeded Lal Rundoman Sing, died, and there being no State official qualified to assume the executive duties, the Naib Dewan, Pundit Het Ram, who has for the past six years been employed in the State in charge of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, was appointed to officiate as Dewan.

2. During the year the forests of Rewah have been examined by Mr. McKee (1st Grade Assistant in the Forest . . . Provinces), whose services were secured in October . . . ent of Forests. Mr. McKee has furnished an interesting report, which is attached to the Political Agent's returns. It would appear that much of the forest in the southern and western districts of Rewah have been exhausted by indiscriminate licenses granted during the late Maharaja's reign, and that conservation and care are now required to protect the existing tracts of forest land. Roads, too, are necessary to open up the jungles to enable timber cut in the forests to reach the line of railway. Mr. McKee is an energetic and useful officer, whose experience will prove valuable to the State, and if his suggestions are carried out, there is every prospect of the forest of Rewah proving a valuable addition to the State revenue.

3. The statement of criminal justice shows a marked decrease in crime, 986 cases involving 1,556 persons were tried during the year as compared with 1,060 cases and 1,988 persons in 1878-79. Violent crime, which for many years was most prevalent in Rewah owing to the inde-

pendence and lawlessness of the Jaghiredars, has been checked to some extent. Colonel Berkeley reports only one case of exceptional character, in which Jagmohun, a notorious criminal, who had long defied the police, offered resistance to the troops sent to capture him, and a fight ensued, in which one State sepoy was killed and one wounded, while three of Jagmohun's party were also wounded. Colonel Berkeley notes that the greatest obstacle to progress in Rewah is the want of troops and police upon whom dependence can be placed in time of need ; the lack of discipline and order among such as are employed to enforce the authority of the State is perhaps the chief cause of failure in this respect : the Political Agent has turned his attention to these shortcomings, and it may be hoped that in course of time as the people become accustomed to the establishment of order and the enforcement of legal measures, improvement will be seen. The jail, which was formerly one of the chief blots in the administration, has lately been altered and improved, and with an easier state of finances it will be possible to construct a new jail in a better position than the present building which is insecure and unhealthy. For the first time, prisoners have been transported to the Andamans at the cost of the State, this measure will have good results, as removing the impression that punishment for crime involves no more serious consequences than the idle life which imprisonment in the State Jail has hitherto secured to evil-doers.

4. The civil work of the Court seems to have been fairly conducted : of a total of 1,855 cases, 1,335 were disposed of during the year, the large number of 520 cases remaining for disposal at the close of the year is accounted for by the heavy duties which have devolved upon the Acting Dewan, Pundit Het Ram, who, since the death of Deen Bund, has conducted the duties of Minister in addition to his own work as head of the Judicial branch.

5. Colonel Berkeley remarks upon the difficulties caused in civil as well as criminal matters by many of the Jaghiredars claiming jurisdiction within their estates and thus resenting the action of the Durbar. Some of these Jaghiredars, among whom are the Maharanis, widows of the late Chief, assume for themselves and their servants exemption from the process of the State Courts : the question is one of some delicacy, for there can be no doubt that the powers and exemption now claimed are the outcome of many years of weakness and misrule, and the license which they gained in the late Maharaja's time has become almost a prerogative which it will take time and tact to induce them to relinquish. As Colonel Berkeley says the Jaghiredars have neither the knowledge nor the machinery required for the administration of civil or criminal justice, while any power placed in their hands leads to abuse and corruption ; still it is evident that change to be effectual must be steadily and gradually worked, and it will not be effected until the administration carried on under the orders of the Political Agent is sufficiently strong to command the respect and obedience not only of the Jaghiredars, but of the people generally.

6. During the year a village settlement for five years' leases has been commenced, and in five Tehsils has been completed. This settlement which is welcomed by the people will prove of immense benefit ; it

will give time to survey tracts of land concerning which at present there is but little information, and by this means give the State an opportunity of realizing revenue from much land which has been held without lease, while the people will have an opportunity of rack-renting and irregular taxation which have in past years been prevalent, and they will thus, at the expiration of the short lease, be in a position to accept a settlement for a longer term of years.

7. The statement furnished by Colonel Berkeley of receipts and expenditure is satisfactory. Exclusive of collections of outstanding revenue, and the discovery of nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in His Highness' treasury, the receipts for the year are more than one lakh in excess of those for 1878-79, being Rupees 9,92,437 as compared with Rupees 8,59,547. The chief increase is shown under the head of custom and excise; formerly these collections were let to contractors, during the year under report they have been managed directly by the State and have increased by Rupees 70,000. The expenditure under all heads was Rupees 8,16,107, showing a decrease of Rupees 23,368 upon last year's expenses. A tabular statement shows the income and expenditure for the past four years.

8. Colonel Berkeley, when the Maharaja's state of health showed that death was at hand, took prompt measures to secure the treasure and jewels belonging to the State; he was assisted by Hazoor Singh, a Sikh officer in command of the State Infantry, whose services on this occasion were reported to Government, and secured for him the title of Rai Bahadur. Nearly 20 lakhs of treasure and jewels were found and secured by these means. The State finances are now for the first time for many years in a satisfactory condition. There is sufficient in the treasury to pay off all debts, while from anticipated savings a yearly surplus of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs may be looked for.

9. *Nagode, Myhere, Sohawal, Kothi, Sitpoora.*—In these States, which are under the charge of the Political Agent, B. H. Hall, there has been little of importance to note during the year. Myhere and Kothi are well managed by their respective Chiefs. The young Chief of Sitpoora is studying at the Residency College at Indore, where he is doing well; his State is under management, and its financial condition is good; the expenditure, Rupees 3,984, is little more than half of the income Rupees 6,863, and there is a balance in hand of Rupees 19,900.

#### WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

Owing to the absence on field service in command of the Central India Horse of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, the annual report of the Political Administration of the States of Western Malwa is forwarded by Colonel Hall, who held charge of the Agency during the close of the year under report, and who had not sufficient time to acquaint himself with the details of each State under the Agency. His report is therefore short.

2. The health of the district was good, there was no epidemic disease, and the rainfall having been plentiful and seasonable, the crops were unusually good and grain everywhere cheap. Opium was injured to some extent throughout Malwa by frosts in the beginning of the year,

but as a very large area was sown with poppy, the outturn was larger than expected by the opium dealers who speculated on the chances of a short crop and raised their prices, in the time-bargains to rates which were never realized, the supply of the drug being more than sufficient to meet the demands of the exporters.

3. *Jaora*.—The Nawab, who had suffered from a severe attack of illness, enjoyed better health and accompanied Colonel Martin several stages in his tour through the Agency. His Highness, an excellent rider and fond of all sorts of out-door sports, spends most of his time in shooting and hunting excursions; he has a large stud of race-horses, and has lately imported a pack of fox-hounds; his amusements are those of an English gentleman; he leaves the management of his State to his Minister, Huzrut Noor Khan, who continues to exercise a wise and beneficial rule. The State is in a flourishing condition, the opening of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway has already proved of advantage to the trade of Jaora, and in a few years when the traffic on the line is further increased by its extension to Nasirabad, these advantages will be more apparent. The Nawab entertained the Railway officials and subordinates on the occasion of the first train reaching his capital in March 1881.

4. *Rutlam*.—The young Raja was vested with authority to administer his State on 1st January 1880. The proceedings attendant on \* No. 6 P-47, dated 17th his investiture were reported to Government.\* February 1880. The occasion was one of much rejoicing, and the Raja entertained a large number of the officers of Mhow and Neemuch for two days at Rutlam, where everything was done to secure the comfort of his guests and to give *eclat* to the proceedings. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., whose superintendence of Rutlam lasting over sixteen years ended with the Raja's accession to power, remained to exercise for a year the powers of a Political Agent in the State, and to give the young Chief advice during the first months of his management. His report on the Rutlam State is attached to the Political Agent's returns. The financial condition of Rutlam is satisfactory; the receipts for the year were Rupees 8,19,912, and the expenditure Rupees 8,14,295. Owing to the Chief's accession to power there were several extraordinary charges, but the plan framed for the future leaves no doubt of the prosperity of the State, if the system so successfully carried out by Mir Shahamat Ali is adhered to. The ordinary receipts for the future are estimated at Rupees 6,56,000 rising to Rupees 7,00,000, while the ordinary charges will not exceed Rupees 5,42,926. The young Chief has been well educated, and his character and mode of life give promise of the best results. He is attentive to business, and is anxious to profit by the experience he has gained under Mir Shahamat Ali's advice. He continues his studies, and is earnest in his desire to promote education in his State. Mr. Sherring, the son of the late Revd. G. Sherring, the well known Missionary of Benares, has been placed in charge of the schools of Rutlam, and in addition to these duties devotes much of his time to reading with the Raja, and thus keeping up the English education he has received during his minority.

5. *Sitaman and Sailana*.—There has been little to chronicle in these States. The Sailana Chief has appointed a new Dewan, who was formerly his Vakil at Indore, and under his management the work of the State has

been conducted in a more satisfactory manner than before. At Sitamau also some progress has been made, and the regular payment of the tribute due to Maharaja Sindia is evidence of improvement in State affairs.

### BHOPAWAR (BHEEL) AGENCY.

The report is submitted by Colonel Lester who was in charge throughout the year.

2. As elsewhere in Malwa the rainfall in the States under the Bhopawar Agency was plentiful and seasonable, the crops were excellent, and prices lower than they have been for many years, the public health was good.

3. Writing of the prevalence of crime in the Bheel States under his charge, Colonel Lester attributes much of the violence which takes place to the carrying of bows and arrows by the Bheels, and to their addiction to drink. The remedy is easier to suggest than to carry out. It would be as impossible to disarm the Bheel population as to prevent them from distilling liquor in a country where the Mahua drops its fruit at their feet and at their doors, the only hope is that as civilization increases and as cultivation improves the Bheels will take to more peaceful ways of life, much has been done in the past to ameliorate their condition, and we can only look to the future to carry on the improvement which has already been effected.

4. *Dhar*.—The revenue is shown as Rupees 6,92,394 as against Rupees 7,00,138 last year. The expenditure has, however, proportionately decreased, being Rupees 6,85,365 against Rupees 7,06,886 in 1878-79.

The Civil and Criminal Courts of the State are efficient, and the work done by them is satisfactory. Jails and Police are also favorably reported on. Education in the Dhar State is well supported by His Highness the Maharaja, there are nineteen schools in all; of these the chief is the High School at Dhar, which is well attended, two additional teachers from the Poona Deccan College have joined the High School during the year.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar continues to govern his State well. He is always ready to show his loyalty and attachment to Government, and has been among the first to express his desire to assist in the prosecution of the war in Afghanistan, and to contribute handsomely to the relief of those who have suffered in it.

5. *Bakhtgurdh*.—This small State continues to be well managed by the Superintendent, Waman Rao. The receipts during the year were Rupees 48,833, and the expenditure Rupees 46,385, there is a cash balance of Rupees 13,783. The young Thakur is not favorably spoken of. He has left the Indore Residency College, where he did little good; he takes no interest in the management of his estate, and spends his time among unsuitable associates.

6. *Jhabua*.—The financial condition of the State continues unsatisfactory, although the expenditure, both public and private (*i.e.*, the Chief's personal expenses), is less than it was last year, Rupees 1,59,468,

as compared with Rupees 1,68,604, but little has been done towards the payment of debt, and it will be necessary to adopt some stronger measures to prevent the State from falling into bankruptcy. The Dewan, Jwala Pershad, has removed from Jhabua to Thandla, ostensibly with the object of paying the State debts from the revenues of that pergunnah, but it is probable that his inability to work with the Raja, who seems to have given up all intention of recovering his State from its difficulties, is the real reason for this move.

7. *Ali Rajpur*.—In this State also the financial condition is far from satisfactory, the Dewan, Venkut Ram, appears to have allowed matters gradually to go from bad to worse. Revenue has decreased and expenditure increased. A separate report was submitted by Colonel Lester after the close of the year, and arrangements have since been made to discharge extra establishments, to sell useless horses and elephants, and to bring the charges within the income of the State. It is hoped that these measures will have good results, but the attention of the Political Agent to affairs in Ali Rajpur, and to the manner in which the administration is carried on, must be constant and careful, before improvement such as is necessary can be secured.

8. *Mathwar*.—This small Bheel holding is now clear of debt. The young Rana is a student at the Residency College at Indore, and has made fair progress.

9. *Jobat*.—Under management. The young Chief attends the Indore Residency College. The Kamdar, Suba Shashtri, was discharged during the year for conniving at the escape of an outlaw who was in his custody. He is succeeded by Damodhur Punt, late Kamasdar of Manipur, of whom the Political Agent reports favorably. The State is much in debt owing to the recklessness of the late Chief. The revenue is about Rupees 16,000, expenditure Rupees 15,000, but reductions in establishments are being made which will leave a larger balance for the discharge of debts.

10. *Ratanmal, Kathiwara and Guaranteed Bhumia holdings*.—There is nothing special to report on these Bheel States. The general behaviour of the population has been good, and a favorable season has brought plenty and contentment.

#### DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

Succeeding a year of scarcity, the seasonable rains of 1879-80 secured a plentiful harvest throughout the districts under this Agency. Pundit Sarup Narain, C.I.E., reports that as soon as the kharif crop was cut, distress which had been slightly felt by the poorer classes was rapidly changed to comfort and plenty. The rabi harvest was equally good, and grain was everywhere cheap. The health of the district was excellent, and there were no epidemic diseases. A marked improvement is noticed in each of the States under the Deputy Bheel Agency.

2. In the Maunpoor Pergunnah, the receipts for the first time have exceeded Rupees 10,000, while the expenditure under all heads was Rupees 6,500. The outturn of crops was nearly double that of the

previous year, being 20,836 maunds as compared with 10,776 maunds in 1878-79. The area of land under cultivation in the pergunnah shows a slight increase, being 7,761 beeghas as compared with 7,633 beeghas in the previous year. Under Pundit Sarup Narain's care material progress has been made in the pergunnah of Maunpoor. Since he assumed charge in 1875 cultivation has extended, and many of the villagers have extricated themselves from debt, and have built wells on their own account. The money laid out in the improvement of the land and in providing wells for opium and sugar-cane has been well invested and yields additional revenue representing from 14 to 16 per cent. on the outlay. Public works and road communications have received attention, the road from Maunpoor to Dhar is well in hand, while several village roads and passes down the Vindhias have been made and kept in repair. There are four good schools in the pergunnah, with an aggregate of eighty-one boys, and costing Rupees 1,228 a year.

3. *Barwani*.—The financial condition of this State reflects much credit on the Minister, Khan Bahadur Nujaf Khan. The receipts have risen from Rupees 1,06,518 in 1878-79 to Rupees 1,28,214; the expenditure was Rupees 92,732 as compared with Rupees 89,321 in the previous year. The Rana Jeswant Sing, whose irregular habits had rendered him for many years past mentally and physically unfit for the duties of his State, died after the close of the year under report. His brother, Inderjeet Sing, has succeeded to the State, a full report of the circum-

\* No. 71P-309, dated 26th November 1880. stances attending this succession was made to the Government\* of India. The new Rana has

wisely determined to leave the management of his State in the hands of his Kamdar, Nujaf Khan, whose experience and success among the Bheel population of Barwani give promise of increasing prosperity to the State.

The Civil and Criminal Courts of Barwani have been well managed. In the former 503 cases involving claims of Rupees 29,232 were disposed of without appeal or complaint, in the latter 160 cases and 357 offenders were dealt with; no violent crimes were reported, but theft, the besetting sin of the Bheels, was very prevalent, 115 cases occurred, and Rupees 7,000 worth of property was stolen, of which only Rupees 650 was recovered.

The schools in Barwani are deserving of special notice: there are thirteen schools in the State, of which two are girls' schools. The total average attendance is 409, and the cost of education is a little over Rupees 4,000 a year. The standard of the Barwani School, where the average attendance was 192, is particularly good, one of the pupils from this school, Balkishen, passed with credit into the Indore Residency College, where he afterwards gained the gold medal for proficiency; he has since passed his matriculation examination at the Calcutta University.

4. *Jammia*.—In this small holding, which is still under the general supervision of the Deputy Bheel Agent, there has been a further increase of revenue, the receipts for 1879-80 being Rupees 12,998 as compared with Rupees 11,295 the previous year; there is a balance including investments in Promissory Notes of Rupees 16,600, the surplus of the year was Rupees 2,500. The Bhoomia lives on his estate and is qualifying himself for its charge. He is quiet and well disposed.

5. *Bheel Bhumias of Bharudpoora, Kothide, and Chiktiabur.*—These holdings are under management. Owing to previous bad seasons and the difficulty of collecting revenue from the poorer classes of the Bheel population, but little has been done towards the payment of debts, these have, however, been much decreased since the management of the Bhumias was undertaken by the Deputy Bheel Agent, the amount now remaining is Rupees 2,443 of a total of Rupees 7,000 due four years ago.

6. In the *Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas)* the management has been successful, the revenue increased from Rupees 5,064 to Rupees 6,234, while expenditure was under Rupees 2,000. The population of this small district is 3,656, and the area of land under cultivation 11,788 beghas; the year's report shows an increase of nearly 1,200 beghas in the land cultivated, while the outturn 26,022 maunds compare favorably with that of the previous year when it was only 14,630 maunds.

7. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—This road has been kept up and fairly used. The railway of course diverts much of the traffic, which in former years passed by this road from Malwa to Khandesh, the total value of traffic was Rupees 16,74,139 as compared with Rupees 25,21,420 in the previous year, the decrease being due to opium, of which only 660 chests passed from the Dhar scales.

The police supervision of the road was good. Twenty-seven criminal cases occurred during the year involving forty-one offenders. There were five cases of robbery, the amount of stolen property was Rupees 329-15-9 only, and of this Rupees 141 was recovered by the police.

#### GOONA AGENCY.

Captain Vincent, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, assumed charge of the political duties at Goona on the departure of Major Buller with the service troops of the Central India Horse in January 1880. The season, harvests, and public health of the districts under this Agency were all favorable.

2. Cattle-stealing is still prevalent in the small Native States around Goona. Of violent crimes one murder, two cases of bullock train robbery, and one dacoity are reported as having occurred on the high road.

3. Captain Vincent visited the Chiefs of *Raghogurh, Garha, and Parone* during the year, and gives a brief account of affairs in each of the small States under the Goona Agency. Improvement is noticed in the financial condition of Raghogurh, Parone, and *Dharnaoda*. Generally the States are in a satisfactory state, and have given little or no trouble to the Political Assistant.

4. His Highness Sindia's district of *Bajrangurh* continues to be well managed by the Suba, Wamon Rao.

5. Captain Vincent draws attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Postal Department. The road since the opening of the railway has ceased to be an important postal line, the bags are carried by runners, and the traffic is not sufficient to make an efficient postal service remunerative.



6. The school at Goona under the charge of Mr. Umanath Bagchi promises to become a good institution. The Chiefs and Thakurs of the Agency subscribe to its support, and it is hoped that some of their sons will reap the benefits of the education offered them, and of which several have already availed themselves.

## CHAPTER II.

## JUDICIAL.

The following Acts and portions of Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to Cantonments in the Central India Agency during the year :—

## TO THE CANTONMENT OF MORAR—

*Section 36 of Act X of 1872* (the Code of Criminal Procedure), *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 256 I.J., dated 12th September 1879.

*Act XIV of 1879* (an Act for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments), *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 299 I.J., dated 30th October 1879.

*Act X of 1877* (the Code of Civil Procedure) as amended by Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act of 1877, and the Limitation Act of 1877), *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 24 I.J., dated 23rd January 1880.

*Act I of 1871* (the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871) was declared to be in force in the Cantonment, *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 23 I.J., dated 23rd January 1880.

## TO THE NOWGONG CANTONMENT—

*Act X of 1877* (the Code of Civil Procedure) except Chapter 45, as amended by Act XII of 1879, in so far as it may be applicable, *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 297 I.J., dated 24th October 1879.

The Political Agent at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, respectively, were appointed to exercise and perform the jurisdiction, powers and duties of a Sessions Judge and High Court under Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) with regard to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, *vide* Foreign Department Notification, No. 255 I.J., dated 12th September 1879.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

COURT OF	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1870-80.								
	Pending at close of 1878-79.	Filed during 1879-80.	Total.	Disposed of during 1879-80.	Pending at close of 1879-80.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.	Average value of suits.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.	Rs. a. p.
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	53	429	492	434	49	23,161 9 7	6 4 5	23	64 14 2
" " Bhopal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bundelkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bighelkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Western Malwa ...	3	45	48	45	3	4,324 9 0	7 3 9	3'22	96 1 7
Rheel Agent, Bhopawar ...	15	103	123	100	17	2,667 14 9	1 15 7	1'10	25 2 8
Deputy Rheel Agent, Manpur ...	5	46	51	43	3	1,039 0 3	1 3 0	19'5	22 11 0
Political Assistant, Goona ...	67	316	383	267	116	19,905 3 3	4 10 4	2'	71 8 10
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore.									
TOTAL ...	113	911	1,037	900	137	56,143 4 10	5 0 10	3'04	62 6 2
Civil Judge's Court, Mhow ...	4	23	29	26	3	38,251 6 5	85 12 2	8'46	1,471 3 4
Small Cause Court ...	20	837	857	822	35	36,557 2 0	6 2 0	2'23	44 7 7
Civil Judge's Court, Morar ...	3	14	17	16	1	20,817 12 2	78 11 5	1'43	1,233 9 9
Small Cause Court ...	12	239	251	245	6	9,011 11 11	4 9 4	1'19	36 12 6
Civil Judge's Court, Neemuch ...	...	14	14	10	4	11,719 2 6	62 13 9	13'9	1,171 14 8
Small Cause Court ...	4	344	348	338	12	15,001 11 11	4 4 4	4'1	44 10 4
Civil Judge's Court, Nowgong ...	...	3	3	2	1	622 0 0	16 10 8	1'	311 0 0
Small Cause Court ...	2	147	140	146	3	5,949 15 0	4 3 10	1'20	40 12 0
TOTAL ...	45	1,623	1,663	1,603	65	1,37,730 13 11	7 3 2	6'19	85 14 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	188	2,667	2,755	2,503	252	1,03,879 2 9.	6 6 5	1'491	77 7 4

2. In the Political Courts there has been a noticeable decrease both as regards the number and value of suits, only 944 having been filed as compared with 1,048 in the previous year, and the average value being only Rupees 62-6-2 as compared with Rupees 99-5-1. This decrease is most marked in the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopal, where the amount of litigation has shrunk from 553 suits filed in 1878-79 to 429 during the year under review, and its average value from Rupees 141-4-8 to only Rupees 64-14-2.

The Cantonment Courts also have had less work, the number of suits filed during the year having declined to 1,623 from 2,028 in the foregoing period. The chief diminution appears in the Small Cause Court, Mhow, which still however engrosses half the aggregate amount of litigation. In the Neemuch Small Cause Court there has been a considerable increase, and the total average value of suits has risen from Rupees 59-6-3 in 1878-79 to Rupees 85-14-9 during the year under review. This is evidently due to two or three heavy cases having been filed in the Civil Judges Courts at Mhow, Morar, and Neemuch.

The average duration of cases is not excessive. In Political Courts this is only 3'04 days, and in Cantonment Courts, setting aside the Civil Judge's Court, Neemuch, where there were several heavy cases, the average is under one day.

The average cost of conduct of suits has declined in Political Courts from Rupees 6-13-2 to Rupees 5-0-10, but in Cantonment Courts there is a slight advance owing to expensive cases at Mhow and Morar.

3. *Registration*.—The following return shows the registration work during the year:—

CANTONMENT.	BOOK I.		BOOK III.		BOOK IV.		BOOK V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of regis- tration.	Fees.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mhow ...	105	151 8 0	4	20 0 0	66	42 0 0	...	.....	175	213 8 0
Morar ...	41	106 14 0	1	4 8 0	21	56 0 0	...	.....	63	167 6 0
Neemuch ...	29	53 8 0	..	.....	27	23 8 0	...	.....	56	77 0 0
Nowgong ...	16	14 8 0	2	1 0 0	23	20 8 0	...	.....	41	36 0 0
Total ...	191	326 6 0	7	25 -8, 0	137	142 0 0	...	.....	335	493 14 0

There is a trifling decrease in the number of documents presented, but the fees have risen from Rupees 451-8-0 to Rupees 493-14-0.

## SECTION II.—

## State

COURTS OF	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1878-79.		INSTITUTED DURING 1879-80.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS-FERRED.		DIS-CHARG-ED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	...	..	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
" " Bhopal ...	10	5	350	169	360	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	46
" " Bundelkhand ..	15	3	165	99	180	192	...	...	...	...	76	56	56	16
" " Baghelkhand ..	1	1	14	10	15	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3
" " Western Malwa	4	2	31	19	35	21	...	...	...	...	9	6	1	1
" " Bhopawar ...	1	1	40	23	41	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Deputy District Agent, Manpar...	23	11	222	137	245	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	38
Political Assistant, Goona ...	42	17	42	19	84	36	...	...	...	...	19	3	9	6
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore ...	8	8	100	112	108	150	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	13
TOTAL ...	104	48	1,060	620	1,173	677	...	...	...	...	109	68	314	127
Cantt. Magistrate, Mhow ...	3	1	343	221	346	222	...	...	...	...	0	8	133	60
" " Morar ...	...	...	1,759	583	1,759	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	..
" " Neemuch ...	...	...	112	97	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15
" " Nowgong ...	...	...	215	110	215	110	...	...	...	...	1	1	61	23
TOTAL ..	3	1	2,429	1,046	2,432	1,017	...	...	...	...	19	9	259	107
Superintendent of Railway Police ...	...	...	63	53	63	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
TOTAL ...	...	...	63	53	63	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	107	49	3,551	1,728	3,663	1,777	...	...	...	...	119	77	580	240

*Criminal Justice.*

## ment A.

CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1879-80.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SEN- TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCEL- LANEOUS PUNISH- MENT IN- FLICTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
5	5	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5	1'1
195	128	...	...	369	174	4	4	...	...	...	...	123	68	68	56	195	128	1'34
43	28	5	2	180	102	...	...	2	2	...	...	10	5	31	21	43	28	1'03
9	7	3	1	15	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	4	9	7	18'1
21	13	1	1	35	21	4	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	9	4	21	13	1'8
34	25	...	...	41	29	3	2	3	3	...	...	1	1	27	19	34	25	2'4
201	107	3	3	245	148	14	8	...	...	...	...	153	79	32	20	201	107	5'
15	11	41	16	84	36	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	9	15	11	10'181
165	126	9	9	198	150	18	18	28	28	2	2	58	39	59	39	165	126	1'93
688	450	62	32	1,173	677	48	38	37	36	3	3	354	197	246	176	688	450	3'56
194	141	10	4	346	222	19	17	...	...	...	...	33	27	142	97	194	141	'93
1,710	588	...	...	1,759	588	20	16	...	...	...	...	1,548	430	142	142	1,710	588	1'01
96	82	...	...	112	97	4	4	...	...	...	...	36	31	56	47	96	82	2'47
153	116	...	...	215	140	5	4	...	...	...	...	111	76	37	36	153	116	1'69
2,153	927	10	4	2,432	1,047	48	41	...	...	...	...	1,728	564	377	322	2,153	927	1'2
56	47	...	...	63	53	19	14	...	...	...	...	26	22	11	11	56	47	1'1
56	47	...	...	63	53	19	14	...	...	...	...	26	22	11	11	56	47	1'14
2,897	1,424	72	36	3,668	1,777	115	93	37	36	3	3	2,108	763	634	509	2,897	1,424	1'96

## SECTION II.—

## State

NATURE OF CRIMES.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1878-79.		INSTITUTED DURING 1879-80.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS-FERRED.		DIS-CHARG-ED.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
POLITICAL CRIMES.	Murder and attempted murder.	3	3	22	13	25	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2
	Culpable homicide ...	3	1	10	6	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
	Dacoity ...	26	12	63	44	89	56	...	...	...	...	13	4	19	5
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	18	17	18	17	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	8	1	9	5	17	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	53	24	314	211	367	235	...	...	...	...	69	42	56	28
	Miscellaneous offences ...	11	7	633	333	644	340	...	...	...	...	23	17	227	86
TOTAL ...		104	49	1,069	629	1,173	677	...	...	...	...	109	63	314	127
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property,	...	...	57	41	57	41	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	6
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	233	191	233	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	22
	Miscellaneous offences ...	3	1	2,136	811	2,139	812	...	...	...	...	6	6	207	79
TOTAL ...		3	1	2,429	1,046	2,432	1,047	...	...	...	...	10	9	259	107
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	41	32	41	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Miscellaneous offences ...	...	...	22	21	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
TOTAL ...		...	...	63	53	63	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
GRAND TOTAL ...		107	49	3,561	1,728	3,668	1,777	...	...	...	...	119	77	580	240

*Criminal Justice.*—(Concluded.)

## ment B.

CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1879-80.		TOTAL.		WHIP- PED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SEN- TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA- NEOUS PUN- ISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
20	13	...	...	25	16	...	...	8	7	3	3	...	...	9	3	20	13	5'807
9	5	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	5	9	5	10'65
43	36	14	11	89	56	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	14	7	43	36	4'35
11	10	...	...	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	10	4'93
16	5	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11	4	16	5	5'6
203	150	39	15	367	235	44	34	...	...	...	...	32	22	127	94	203	150	3'38
386	231	9	6	644	340	4	4	...	...	...	...	316	174	66	53	386	231	3'12
688	450	62	32	1,173	677	48	38	37	36	8	8	354	197	246	176	688	450	3'56
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1'01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	34	...	...	57	41	2	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	28	24	41	34	1'34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	169	...	...	233	191	45	39	...	...	...	...	16	8	134	122	195	169	1'102
1,916	723	10	4	2,139	812	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,701	547	214	175	1,916	723	1'19
2,153	927	10	4	2,432	1,047	48	41	...	...	...	...	1,728	564	377	322	2,153	927	1'2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	28	...	...	41	32	18	13	...	...	...	...	11	7	8	8	37	28	1'09
19	19	...	...	22	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	15	3	3	19	19	1'
56	47	...	...	63	53	19	14	...	...	...	...	26	22	11	11	56	47	1'14
2,897	1,424	72	36	3,668	1,777	115	93	37	36	3	3	2,108	783	634	509	2,897	1,424	1'96



## Statement C.

CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURT OF			TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia-Ncemuch State Railways Police.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	13	2	...	15
Culpable homicide ...	6	1	...	7
Dacoity ...	33	...	...	33
Receiving stolen property ...	17	41	...	58
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	5	...	...	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	196	191	32	419
Miscellaneous offences ...	327	807	21	1,155
Total ...	597	1,012	53	1,662

4. A reference to the foregoing returns will show that there has been a large access of criminal work, chiefly in the Morar Cantonment, during the year, but that this is entirely confined to petty cases. There has been a most gratifying falling off of all serious crime as exhibited in Statement C. Murder and attempted murder show fifteen, just one-half of last year's return; culpable homicide six as compared with twenty-one; dacoity thirty-three as compared with sixty-nine; and robbery five cases as compared with fifty-two in the report of 1878-79.

For the total 1,728 offences which occurred within the Agency, 3,561 persons were brought to trial, and of these 2,897 (about 2 per cent.) were convicted. This proportion is most satisfactory. There were only three capital sentences in the year and thirty-five transportations. The work in the Morar Cantonment has grown from 240 cases, involving 434 persons in 1878-79, to 588 cases, involving 1,789 persons during the year under report. In the other cantonments there has been a reduction in the number of cases.

No unnecessary delay has been shown during the trial either as regards the witnesses or the accused. The average duration of cases is only 1.96 days, and the average detention of witnesses is even less.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

5. The strength and cost of police maintained is given in the following statement:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	166	20,040 0 0	...	141	12,280 14 7	8	307	32,320 14 7
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	.....	...	322	28,771 15 1	...	322	28,771 15 1
Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much State Railways Police.	...	120	15,540 0 0	...	...	.....	...	120	15,540 0 0
Total ...	8	286	35,580 0 0	...	463	41,052 13 8	8	749	76,632 13 8

As compared with last year there has been an increase of forty-six in the total number of men employed, owing chiefly to railway extension, though there is a decrease of Rupees 1,125-11-9 in their cost. The British Government defrays the maintenance of eight mounted and 286 foot police, the rest are paid for by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.

*Railway Police.*—Under the management of the Officiating Superintendent, Mr. Bala Prashad, the Railway police has shown considerable improvement. There has been a large decrease under every head of crime except offences against bye-laws, which latter is, no doubt, due to increased vigilance on the part of the Railway authorities. No heinous crime has occurred. Four cases occurred of stones being placed on the lines were reported, and it is to be regretted that the police have failed to discover any trace of the offenders. A station master was convicted of re-issuing old tickets, which appears to have put a stop to this description of cheating.

The Officiating Superintendent reports that great improvement has been made both in the education, the morale, and the physique of the police under his charge. Instruction has been regularly given both in drill and departmental procedure. Only seven men out of the whole force were dismissed, and fourteen fined for petty offences.



The total jail population of the year was 1,770 as compared with 2,145 in 1878-79, of this number 1,308 were admitted during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 31,756-14-4, and the average cost per head Rupees 69-4-2 as compared with Rupees 71-12-7 in the foregoing period. More economy was shown in the management of all the jails except those at Nowgong, Agar, and Goona, where the cost of establishment has raised the general average.

## CHAPTER III.

### REVENUE.

*Opium.*—The statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1880, and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 46,204½ representing the duty paid to Government Rupees 3,13,90,400, being 5,560½

Year ending 31st March 1880.			Number of chests.	Amount of duty.
Estimate	...	...	40,641	Rs. 2,74,93,050
Actual	...	...	46,204½	3,13,90,400
Increase			5,560½	33,92,350

chests or Rupees 38,92,350 more than the estimate for the year.

In addition to the above amount, Rupees 20,566 were realized by the sale of stamped papers for boondies in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 12,120.

Of the 46,204½ chests, weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore	...	...	...	20,693 chests.
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	3,557½ „
„ Dhar	...	...	...	660 „
„ Ujjain	...	...	...	12,757 „
„ Udaipoor	...	...	...	7,067 „
„ Jaora	...	...	...	1,470 „
Total				46,204½ chests.

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore, Rutlam, Ujjain and Jaora for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows:—

				Rs.
Indore	...	...	...	20,956
Rutlam	...	...	...	3,557½
Ujjain	...	...	...	12,771
Jaora	...	...	...	1,470
Total				38,754½

Besides the above, passports were issued during the year 1879-80 for export of opium from Malwa for local consumption in British administration and Native States in India as follows:—

Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	178½ chests.
Madras Presidency	...	...	...	342 „
Berar, (Hyderabad Assigned Districts)	...	...	...	86½ „
Hyderabad (Nizam's)	...	...	...	12 „
Mysore	...	...	...	2 „
Total				620 chests.

2. The following table gives the details of revenue under the different heads:—

In the Ordinary Imperial Revenue there has been a large advance under every item—the Land revenue has increased by Rupees 1,772-6-2, Stamps by Rupees 5,161-10-0, and Imperial fees and receipts by Rupees 1,477-1-11.

Telegraph receipts have risen from Rupees 79,761-8-4 to Rupees 80,941-8-0, and Postal receipts (owing chiefly to Money Orders having been included within Post Office work) from Rupees 1,56,188-8-3 to Rupees 2,57,144-1-6.

Tributes, on the other hand, have risen from Rupees 3,67,317-2-10 to Rupees 5,71,100-3-6.

The revenue of Local and Special Funds has receded from Rupees 3,26,286-10-7 to Rupees 3,21,816-5-10½. The expenditure, however, shows a still larger reduction, and the balance in hand on the 31st March 1880 was Rupees 1,34,157-13-1½ as compared with Rupees 1,15,938-15-7 in the previous year.

*I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.*

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	...	...	...	24,452	0	7
Sale of stamps	...	...	...	33,987	15	0
Imperial fees and receipts	...	...	...	2,906	12	8
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>						
Electric Telegraph	...	...	80,941 8 0	3,38,085	9	6
Postal (including Money Order collections)	...	...	2,57,144 1 6			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18,711	1	2

*II.—Payment by Native States.*

Contribution to Contingent	...	...	...	2,77,611	15	9
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	...	3,11,505	5	10
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	...	2,59,594	13	8
Fixed payments for Istimrar lands	...	...	...	24,856	6	10
GRAND TOTAL				12,91,712	1	0

## III.—Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.										Balance on 31st March 1880.
	Balance on 1st April 1879.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendent.	Public Works Pro- per.	Local Improve- ment.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispen- saries.	Grants to share- holders in road dues.	Miscella- neous.	Total.		
I.—Cantonment Local Funds	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	02,242 14 7	1,67,081 14 11	2,29,324 13 04	6,012 1 0	27,740 8 10	1,633 12 7	32,233 11 8	600 0 0	8,607 2 8	...	52,016 1 2	1,69,769 0 0	69,665 4 64	
II.—Political Agencies and Manpar Pergunnah Fund.	12,480 4 8	78,003 5 3	90,480 0 10	25,993 6 8	10,310 8 0	4,791 15 8	5,730 4 10	3,003 12 3	1,205 10 3	...	17,508 8 1	71,608 2 0	18,893 7 4	
III.—Fund raised for special pur- pose.	34810 2 10	85,300 10 5	93,110 13 3	29,654 2 9	2,250 1 3	.....	1,624 0 0	576 3 3	13,621 1 3	...	3,135 13 0	10,870 5 3	43,340 8 0	
IV.—Collection from road dues, &c.	0,399 9 6	18,424 7 4	21,824 0 10	2,744 0 0	244 0 0	...	5,204 0 0	...	324 0 0	0,031 0 0	1,254 1 7	19,361 7 7	5,462 9 3	
GRAND TOTAL...	1,15,939 15 7	1,21,810 5 10	1,37,765 5 54	63,390 10 11	49,530 2 10	6,470 12 3	44,723 3 6	4,244 15 6	23,857 13 0	0,061 5 0	1,04,812 7 7	4,01,697 8 1	1,13,457 13 14	

## CHAPTER IV.

## EDUCATION.

*Tabular statement exhibiting the working of the schools in the Central India Agency, of which returns have been received.*

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	No. OF SCHOOLS.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1879-80.				SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1879-80.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment Schools.	8	1	9	712.6	Rs. 35,526	Rs. 8,392	Rs. 43,918	Rs. 12,532	Rs. 20,270	Rs. 14,223	Rs. 7,435	Rs. 54,460
Mamrupur and Native States Schools.	78	1	79	2,727.2	28,347	4,989	33,336	1,068	16,471	96	27	17,662
Military Schools	3	1	4	243.4	1,228	296	1,524	483	...	500	153	1,136
TOTAL	89	3	92	3,683.2	65,101	13,677	78,778	14,083	36,741	14,819	7,615	73,258



## REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL, INDORE RESIDENCY COLLEGE.

1. *The Residency College.*—The Residency College has again, for the third year in succession, taken the first place in the annual Local Examination, and the Agent to the Governor-General's gold medal has, for the third time, been carried off by a student of this College. Four candidates were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University at the end of last year, and all passed—two in the First, one in the Second, and one in the Third Division. This year eleven candidates have been sent up, two of whom withdrew from the examination and returned to their homes for private reasons. The results of this examination are not yet known. As usual, much difficulty has been experienced in keeping the young Chiefs at their lessons. They are always begging for permission to go home on various pretexts; and when once away, it is no easy matter to get them back again. The arrangements in the boarding-house have worked well during the past year, and the Superintendent, Babu Makaradhwaja Singh, deserves much credit for the zeal and tact with which he has discharged his duties. Under his care Rajputs, Bhilalas and Bheels are living together harmoniously and happily, preparing their lessons on the same benches, and playing cricket and polo together without any thought of diversity of race or caste. The success with which the College generally in all its departments has been conducted for the year under review is in great measure due to the judicious management and energy of Mr. N. M. Khory, the Head Master.

2. *The Indore City School.*—This large school is supported by the Maharaja Holkar: no fees are charged. The students and teachers are, for the most part, Dakhani Brahmans, and Marathi is the language in which instruction is imparted. It is to be regretted that there is no provision for Hindi and Urdu-speaking students in the higher classes. Last year eight candidates were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom two passed; and this year out of eight candidates for the Bombay Matriculation Examination, only one passed. These results are not satisfactory. It is a mistake to have two courses of study in the same classes: it is a waste of time and of teaching power. Either the Bombay or Calcutta curriculum should be adopted and definitely adhered to.

3. *The Dhar School.*—This school shows some improvement since it was last reported upon. In the annual Local Examination it did well. The third class especially obtained satisfactory results, gaining a higher percentage of marks than any other third class examined. The school has also to be congratulated on the success of Damodhar Deshpandé, of the first class, who won the Sanscrit scholarship offered for open competition to the schools of Malwa by the Maharaja of Dhar. Last January the school was visited by Sir Henry Daly, who presented prizes in presence of the Chief, the Minister, and a number of the leading inhabitants. Four students have been sent up this year for the Calcutta Entrance Examination.

4. *The Dewas School* has not done very well this year in the Local Examination. All three candidates for first class certificates failed, and of four who tried for third class certificates, only one passed. The

second class, however, obtained very creditable results; the four candidates who appeared all passing in the Second Division. Two students were sent up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination.

5. *The Central College, Rutlam.*—This large institution made a very poor appearance in the Local Examination. It sent up eight students in all, of whom only two passed, and these in the Second Division. The Central College commands ample funds, and receives in every way the hearty support of the Chief, himself an educated man: the building is the finest in Malwa, and the library, lithographic press, and other educational accessories testify to the liberal character of the endowment. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that Rutlam should take a high place in the Local Examinations. Hitherto the College has undoubtedly suffered from a division of authority. The vernacular department has been under one master; the lower school under another; the upper school under a third, and no one at all responsible for the harmonious working of the whole. Moreover, the State authorities by controlling the employment of the funds and the appointment and promotion of masters have still further reduced the responsibility of the various Head Masters. It is to be hoped, however, that this state of things is now at an end. The Durbar has been so fortunate as to secure the services of an English gentleman very competent to manage the entire Educational Department at Rutlam, and it is desirable that he should be treated with confidence and entrusted with full authority. If Mr. Sherring is given the necessary control and held responsible, he will be undoubtedly able to give a better account of the College in future. Last year two students passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination.

6. *The Mhow Zoroastrian School.*—This admirable institution, though open to pupils of every creed and caste, is entirely supported by the Parsees of Mhow. It is the only school in the Cantonment that teaches up to the Entrance standard of the Universities. In the Local and University Examinations it has always taken a creditable place; and it has on every occasion been favorably reported upon when examined by educational officers and others. If there are any Cantonment funds available for educational purposes, they would be well spent upon the Zoroastrian school.

7. *Manpur, Barwani, and Rajpur Schools.*—The schools in the Deputy Bheel Agency are doing good work among the Bheels. Every year sees an increase in the number of students on the rolls and an improvement in the average daily attendance. The higher classes at Manpur and Barwani are working in concert with the larger institutions in Malwa, and prepare students for the annual Local Examination. Balkrishna Nager, who this year won the gold medal presented by the Agent to the Governor-General to the student who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the first class at the Local Examination, received the rudiments of his education at the Barwani School, and owes his success in no small degree to the thorough manner in which he was taught while there.

8. *Sehore School.*—There has been a slight decrease in the attendance at Sehore, the figures being 243 as against 262 last year; but the institution has, as a whole, worked satisfactorily. The Political Agent

makes the following remarks in his report:—"If the school were included amongst those educational establishments which are under the general superintendence of the Principal of the Residency College, and which are reported on annually in their order of merit, not only would a greater spirit of emulation in my opinion be excited both in masters and boys, but the school would have the advantage of the supervision of an officer who is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and feelings of the Native States, and the result could hardly fail to be beneficial. The school is now in an isolated and therefore a disadvantageous position. Under these discouraging circumstances, however, the Political Agent has occasion to commend the energy and patience displayed by Mr. Mears, the Head Master. The Rajkumar College has been given up. It was found impossible to keep the young Chiefs at their work without sacrificing the interests of the other classes. The printing and lithographic presses did good work.

9. *The Goona School*.—The new school at Goona has made fair progress, but the attempt to form a Rajkumar class has failed. The Chiefs are not anxious to have their sons educated, and sons and mothers alike raise their voices against any scheme for leaving home and submitting to a new and accordingly distasteful course of training and discipline. But it is only the first step that costs an effort, and if some friendly pressure were put upon one of the leading Chiefs to induce him to set an example, the difficulty would soon be overcome.

10. *The Rewah School*.—The school at Rewah has made a very good start. The average daily attendance is already 114. The Head Master, Baboo Sar Nath, whose experience and energy are a guarantee of ultimate success, writes hopefully of the progress which he meets with. A number of young chiefs and noble Bhojpur Rajas have been formed into a class, and have proved fairly tractable and disposed to learn. The Acting Dewan, Pundit Het Ram, has taken an interest in this class, and has indeed given his countenance to the school in every way. A photograph has been taken of the Rajkumar class in holiday dress, very picturesque with swords, shields, and abundance of jewellery.

11. *The Rajkumar College, Nowgong*.—This institution grows in usefulness every year. Besides educating a large number of young Chiefs, there are now about sixty on the rolls, it has become the centre of an educational system for all the Native States of Bundelkhand. Mr. Mather, the Principal, has this year visited and examined the State schools of Urechha, Datia, Samthar, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, and Alipura. These, together with the Rajkumar College, are for the future to work in harmony with the Malwa schools, having a uniform course of study for the different classes, and uniform standards. This will simplify examination and comparison.

The Rajkumar College took part in the annual Local Examination this year with very creditable results. Damodur Rao of the second class stood first of his class this year among all the students examined; and if he had belonged to a Malwa school, and had thus been eligible, he would have received the Dewas scholarship.

## Result of Annual Local Examination held in April 1880.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN															PERCENTAGE OF PASSED STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.			
SCHOOLS.	CLASS I.			CLASS II.			CLASS III.			Total number sent up.	Total number passed.	I.	II.	III.				
	Passed.			Passed.			Passed.											
	Sent up.	2nd Division.		Sent up.	2nd Division.		Sent up.	2nd Division.							Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
		1st Division.	Total.		1st Division.	Total.		1st Division.	Total.									
1. Indore Residency College ...	9	1	7	9	1	6	8	1	6	26	19	77.7	66.6	75.				
2. Rudram Central College ...	1	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	8	2	...	33.3	25.				
3. Nowgong Raykumar College ...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	1	1	5	4	...	100.	50.				
4. Dhar High School ...	3	...	2	5	...	3	6	...	5	14	10	66.6	60.	83.3				
5. Dewas High School ...	3	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	1	11	5	...	100.	25.				
6. Jaora High School ...	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	6	2	50.	50.	...				
7. Mhow Zoroastrian School ...	4	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	75.	16.6	...				
8. Manpur High School ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	50.	...				
9. Barwani High School ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL ...	22	1	13	35	2	20	26	2	14	83	47	...	...	...				

## CHAPTER V.

### PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

*Remarks by the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on the Annual Progress Report of the Public Works Department of the administration for 1879-80.*

THE total expenditure on Public Works in Central India during the year was Rupees 10,06,449. Of this sum, Rupees 7,74,305 or Rupees 60,694 less than the Budget Estimate was from Imperial grants, the remainder, Rupees 2,32,145, being provided by contributions from Native States and Local Funds.

No important military works have been undertaken at Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, and Sutna. At Mhow the great desideratum, a good water-supply, without which the health and comfort of the garrison must always be a source of anxiety, has again been deferred for want of funds; while at Neemuch major works were postponed pending the decision of Government regarding the retention of the station as a Military Cantonment. The usual annual repairs in Military stations were completed within the Budget allotment.

Communications in Central India under the Public Works Department consist of sixteen roads aggregating 1,283 miles. Original Works have been carried on during the year on the Gwalior and Etawah road, 1st section, 46 miles; the Ujjain and Agar road, 42 miles, an important feeder to the Holkar State Railway; and the Dewas and Ashta road, 25 miles, of which 18 miles have been completed. The opening of the Sindia State Railway between Agra and Gwalior has diminished the importance of the Northern Section of the Bombay and Agra road, the receipts of the Chumbul ferry showing a decrease of Rupees 6,000 as compared with last year. The traffic on other sections of this road has increased owing to the development of the country on the opening of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

The traffic on the Gwalior and Jhansi road continues to increase, and a greater breadth of metalling is reported as necessary. Work on the Nowgong-and Sutna road has been hampered by want of funds, but the large bridges over the Sunbooa and Sutna rivers have been finished and opened for traffic. Generally the roads in Central India have been maintained in good order and are largely used.

Colonel Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, has conducted the multifarious duties which fall to his position with care and ability to merit recognition.

INDORE RESIDENCY,	}	(Sd.)	H. D. DALY,
<i>The 7th July 1880.</i>		<i>Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.</i>	

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR 1879-80.

THE Imperial grant stood finally at Rupees 8,35,000. The outlay amounted to Rupees 7,74,305, the difference being due chiefly to sav-

ings under the heads of "Military" and "Establishments," and to a reduction in the Suspense accounts.

The outlay from contributions and Local Funds was Rupees 2,32,145.

#### MILITARY.

*Mhow.*—The new barracks and auxiliary buildings for the Horse Artillery were completed and handed over.

The Heavy Battery which had been without any fixed abode since 1874 were located in the old barracks of the Horse Artillery.

A verandah on the windward side of the upper-story of the General Hospital was commenced in February.

The accommodation for British troops at Mhow seems now complete with the exception of a canteen for the Cavalry, and sanction to this has been deferred for the present.

Sanction to the scheme for the water-supply of Cantonments has also been deferred.

The principal minor works carried out were the re-building of Commissariat godown No. 10, and of the bullock shed for the Heavy Battery; asphaltting the floor of the Cavalry Hospital; the provision of pine ceilings in several of the Cavalry buildings; and the construction of a road between the Artillery Lines and the Hospital.

The Budget provision for repairs was found to be more than required, and there was a large saving under this head.

*Indore.*—There were no works of any importance. A barrack for the detachment of the Bhopal Battalion was commenced, but was discontinued owing to a change in the disposition of troops, and the outlay was trifling.

*Neemuch.*—The re-flooring of the upper-story of the Hospital Barrack was commenced late in the year. With this exception, no new major works were undertaken pending the decision of Government regarding the retention of Neemuch as a military station.

Among the minor works were a gate and drawbridge for the Fort, a rifle range for the Native Cavalry, and the improvement of their quarter-guard.

*Sutna.*—The hospital for the detachment of Native Cavalry was completed in January, and quarters for the Officer Commanding were well advanced.

#### CIVIL BUILDINGS.

At Indore two new wards in the Jail were completed. At Sutna an enclosure wall was added to the Jail. At Nowgong a verandah was built on the east side of the Political Agent's Cutcherry, and some additions to the Post Office buildings were commenced. The rest of the grant for new works was spent in meeting the many small requirements which arose from time to time.

Under the head of Repairs a lapse of about Rupees 4,000 has been reported which might have been utilised on other works.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Agra and Bombay Road.*—Length in Central India 458 miles. The portion north of Gwalior (51 miles) has been maintained as a first class road with metalling 16 feet wide, but the importance of this part of the road has been diminished since the opening of the Railway, and the traffic has fallen off a good deal. The receipts at the Chumbul ferry were Rupees 6,000 less than in the previous year.

South of Gwalior the road has been maintained in fair order with metalling 8 feet wide. Between Gwalior and Sipri (72 miles) a considerable grain traffic has sprung up, and steps will be taken to provide a greater travelling surface on the road.

In the section between Sipri and the Parbatty river (86 miles) the road is but little used.

Between the Parbatty and Indore (146 miles) business has largely increased owing to the influence of the Railway at the latter place.

South of Indore the road passes through tracts which are thinly inhabited and the traffic is comparatively small.

*Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—Length 65 miles. The northern part for a length of 12 miles was found to be in indifferent order owing to the enormous number of carts that passed daily carrying grain, grass, &c., to the Lushkur. The width of metalled roadway must consequently be increased in this part, and it is probable that this measure will have to be adopted throughout, as on completion of the Agra and Gwalior Railway, the road will be much more used than hitherto. With exception of the Sind, all the rivers and streams on this road are bridged.

*Gwalior and Etawah Road.*—Length 60 miles from Morar to the Chumbul river. The construction of the 1st section was continued during the year, but the allotment, which was from Sindia's contribution, was exhausted in a few months. About 16 bridges and culverts remained for completion. The earthwork was nearly finished and fair progress made with the metalling. The 2nd section from Bind to the Chumbul (14 miles) was completed some years ago, with exception to a bridge over one large river which is still wanting.

*Jhansi and Sipri Road.*—Length 61 miles. This road has been maintained in order. There is but little traffic. The road is metalled where it passes through black soil, and bridged with exception to three rivers. At the Sind river a causeway is provided.

*Jhansi and Calpee Road.*—Length in Central India 48 miles. This road was not in such good order as could be wished, and the large amount of traffic upon it necessitates an increase in the width of metalling.

*Jhansi and Nowgong Road.*—Length 63 miles. This has been maintained in good repair. The only unbridged rivers are the Betwa

and Dhasan, which are ferried in the rains, and have temporary bridges in the dry season.

*Nowgong and Sutna Road.*—Length 100 miles. The large bridges over the Sumbooa and Sutna rivers in the 47th and 95th miles were completed and open for traffic, the metalling of the roadways and approaches only remaining to be done. The occurrence of a severe flood in July 1879 which breached the embankment on the west of the Sumbooa showed the necessity for additional waterway at that point, and this will be provided before next rains. Funds were too limited to make much progress with the upper layer of metalling still required on this road. One layer was consolidated in the ghât portion and the road has been well maintained throughout.

*Sutna and Bela Road.*—Length 23 miles. Metalled and bridged except at the Tonse river, where a causeway has been provided. The road was constructed and is maintained with funds contributed by the Rewah State.

*Great Deccan Road.*—Length in Central India 72 miles. This road is complete, but is not much used now. A few culverts in the southern part require to be rebuilt.

*Nowgong and Srinuggur Road.*—Length 21 miles. This has been maintained in good repair.

*Banda and Sagar Road.*—Length in Central India 51 miles, of which about one-half has been completed. The southern half has been maintained as a fair-weather road. A project for bridging this part is under preparation.

*Indore and Khundwa Road.*—Length 38 miles in Central India. This has been maintained in order, as also the branch road from Simrole to Mhow.

*Dewas and Ujjain Road.*—Length 23 miles. This has been maintained with funds from opium cess.

*Dewas and Ashta Road.*—Length 25 miles. This is intended to connect Bhopal with the Trunk Road at Dewas. About two-thirds of the line is in Sindia's territory. The small allotment available was obtained from the opium cess, and was spent in completing in all respects the 18 miles which had been in progress.

*Ujjain and Agar Road.*—Length 42 miles. This is under construction as a bridged and metalled road, and will open up a fertile tract of country, besides affording ready communication with the stations of Agar and Mehidpoor. A sum of about Rupees 5,000 was contributed by Sindia in 1879-80, and the rest of the funds were drawn from the opium cess; but the original allotments were expended before the rains, and further amounts were not available till near the close of the year. Thus the works could not be pushed on with energy. The foundations of two large bridges in the 5th and 6th miles were placed, and the progress made with culverts, earthwork, and metalling was satisfactory.

*Mhow and Neemuch Road.*—Length 160 miles. The sum available annually from Sindia's contribution has been very small, and south of



the Jaora boundary the road is still very incomplete. During 1879-80 a bridge was built over the Sumloda nullah, and the upper coat of metalling was laid down in 24 miles with the aid of a loan from the Abkaree fund. About 40 miles remain with only one layer of metal, and four bridges still required have not yet been commenced. There is not, however, much traffic on this part of the road.

North of the Jaora boundary the road (70 miles) has been maintained in good order, and causeways across three rivers were built during the year.

*Dhar Road.*—Length 12 miles. This is a branch road, bridged and metalled, and maintained at the expense of the Dhar State.

(Sd.) L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,*  
*Chief Engineer, Central India.*

## APPENDIX I.

## PART I.

*Account of appropriation for Public Works Imperial for the year 1879-80.**Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.*

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ... ..	1,60,000	1,47,000	1,55,548
Civil Buildings ... ..	6,000	10,000	9,448
Agricultural, ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Communications... ..	25,000	43,000	42,856
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	1,91,000	2,00,000	2,07,852
REPAIRS.			
Military ... ..	75,000	69,000	47,104
Civil Buildings ... ..	18,000	17,000	13,144
Agricultural ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Communications... ..	2,85,000	2,73,000	2,69,714
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	3,78,000	3,59,000	3,29,962
Establishment, Ordinary ... ..	2,92,000	2,80,000	2,67,572
Tools and Plant, Ordinary ... ..	8,000	7,000	5,582
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	8,69,000	8,46,000	8,10,968
Reductions in grant during the year ... ..	—34,000	.....	.....
Fluctuations of the Suspense balan- ces.	<div> <div> Stock, Purchases and Sales... .. </div> <div> Stock ... .. </div> <div> Miscellaneous ad- vances ... .. </div> </div>	<div> <div>.....</div> <div>—11,000</div> <div>.....</div> </div>	<div> <div>—340</div> <div>—25,927</div> <div>—10,396</div> </div>
Public Works Proper ... ..	8,35,000	8,35,000	7,74,305

## APPENDIX II.

## PART I.

*Account of appropriation from Imperial Funds during 1879-80 arranged by Heads of Service.*

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grants.	Outlay.
<b>MILITARY.</b>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Original Works ... ..	1,60,000	1,47,000	1,55,518
Repairs ... ..	75,000	69,000	47,101
Establishment ... ..	1,32,000	1,26,000	1,11,009
Tools and Plant ... ..	3,000	2,000	2,191
	3,70,000	3,44,000	3,15,852
Decrease of Stock Purchase and Sales ... ..	.....	.....	—310
Ditto of Stock ... ..	.....	—11,000	—23,215
Ditto of Miscellaneous advance ... ..	.....	.....	—10,139
<b>OTHER SERVICES.</b>	3,70,000	3,33,000	2,82,158
Civil Buildings { Original Works ... ..	6,000	10,000	9,448
{ Repairs ... ..	18,000	17,000	13,114
Communications { Original Works ... ..	25,000	43,000	42,856
{ Repairs ... ..	2,85,000	2,73,000	2,69,714
Miscellaneous Public { Original Works ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Improvements. { Repairs ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ... ..	1,60,000	1,51,000	1,56,563
Tools and Plant ... ..	5,000	5,000	3,391
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	4,99,000	5,02,000	4,95,116
Decrease of Stock ... ..	.....	.....	—2,712
Decrease of Miscellaneous advance ... ..	.....	.....	—257
	4,99,000	5,02,000	4,92,147
Decrease in grant during year ... ..	8,69,000 —34,000	8,35,000 .....	7,74,305 .....
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ...</b>	<b>8,35,000</b>	<b>8,35,000</b>	<b>7,74,305</b>

## APPENDIX III.

*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80, to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.*

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.									
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops.	Mhow	Major...	85,981	11,960	97,941	1,34,104	28,191	1,62,295	
		Minor...	17,414	5,639	23,053				
	Indore	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	1,000	968	1,968				
	Neemuch	Major...	27,704	4,951	32,655				
		Minor...	2,005	4,675	6,680				
Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops.	Mhow	Major...	695	...	695	13,011	6,297	19,308	
		Minor...	...	1,230	1,230				
	Indore	Major...	89	...	89				
		Minor...	49	753	802				
	Agar	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	106	134	240				
	Sirdarpoor	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	289	18	307				
	Sehore	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	336	307	643				
	Neemuch	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	1,186	1,886	3,072				
	Sutna	Major...	10,001	...	10,001				
		Minor...	5	208	213				
Ordnance Department.	Mhow	Major...	...	...	...	544	812	1,356	
		Minor...	509	490	999				
	Indore	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	32	32				
	Neemuch	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	35	290	325				
Commissariat Buildings.	Mhow	Major...	...	...	...	2,899	1,267	4,166	
		Minor...	2,325	308	2,633				
	Neemuch	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	674	942	1,516				
Staff and Miscellaneous.	Mhow	Major...	...	...	...	3,586	1,243	4,829	
		Minor...	2,231	...	2,231				
	Neemuch	Major...	1,234	488	1,722				
		Minor...	...	...	...				
	Indore	Major...	121	521	642				
		Minor...	...	234	234				
Fortifications.	Neemuch	Major...	...	...	...	1,276	23	1,299	
		Minor...	1,276	23	1,299				
General Cantonment Works.	Mhow	Major...	...	3,610	3,610	128	6,989	7,117	
		Minor...	23	1,612	1,635				
	Neemuch	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	23	919	942				
	Sutna	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	82	418	500				
	Jhansi and Seepree.	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	84	84				
	Morar	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	26	26				
	Agra and Bombay.	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	267	267				
	Jhansi and Gwalior.	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	28	28				
	Jhansi and Cawnpore.	Major...	...	...	...				
		Minor...	...	25	25				

*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.—(Continued).*

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY—(Concluded.)									
Rents of buildings for accommodation of Subordinates	Mhow	...	...	...	432	432	...	702	702
	Neemuch	...	...	...	270	270			
Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters.	Mhow	...	...	...	304	304	...	503	503
	Indore	...	...	...	84	84			
	Neemuch	...	...	...	120	120			
Rent of buildings for accommodation of troops	Mhow	...	...	...	1,072	1,072	...	1,072	1,072
Total Military				...	...	...	1,55,543	47,104	2,02,632
CIVIL BUILDINGS.									
	Mhow	...	Major ...	...	90	90			
			Minor ...	9	...	9			
Nowgong	...	Major ...	...	...	61	61			
	...	Minor ...	...	500	...	500			
Goona	...	Major ...	...	...	41	41			
	...	Minor ...	...	6	...	6			
Morar	...	Major ...	...	...	69	69			
	...	Minor ...	...	49	...	49			
Indore	...	Major ...	...	...	47	47			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Ratlam	...	Major ...	...	...	...	...			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Neemuch	...	Major ...	...	...	84	84			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Sehore	...	Major ...	...	...	47	47			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Beora	...	Major ...	...	...	51	51			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Agar	...	Major ...	...	...	54	54			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Burwai	...	Major ...	...	...	31	31			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Dewas	...	Major ...	...	...	30	30			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Shajapoor	...	Major ...	...	...	90	90			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Jhansi	...	Major ...	...	...	243	243			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Gwallior	...	Major ...	...	...	100	100			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Dholepoor	...	Major ...	...	...	39	39			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Seepree	...	Major ...	...	...	67	67			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Sutna	...	Major ...	...	...	11	11			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Nagode	...	Major ...	...	...	41	41			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Rewah	...	Major ...	...	...	23	23			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
	Ratlam	...	Minor ...	...	86	86	564	1,204	1,768
	Indore	...	Minor ...	317	297	614			
	Morar	...	Minor ...	19	125	144			
	Mhow	...	Minor ...	...	55	55			
Neemuch	...	Major ...	...	...	62	62			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Mundesore	...	Major ...	...	...	58	58			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Jaora	...	Major ...	...	...	172	172			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	163	163			
Beora	...	Major ...	...	...	...	...			
	...	Minor ...	...	...	...	...			
Goona	...	Major ...	...	...	...	...	306	1,109	1,475
	...	Minor ...	...	...	91	91			
Telegraph Buildings.									

*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.—(Continued).*

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(Contd.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Administrations.</i>									
Residencies	{ Indore	{ Major...	...	370	1,057	1,427			
	{ Sutna	{ Major...	...	126	...	126			
		{ Minor...	...				496	1,057	1,553
Secretariat	Indore	{ Major...	...	83	238	321			
		{ Minor...	...						
*Monuments	Jhansi	Minor...	...	73	...	73	83	238	321
							73	...	73
Treasury Buildings.	Nowgong	Minor...	...	215	14	229			
	Indore	"	...	...	112	112			
	Goona	"	...	...	21	21			
	Morar	"	...	...	11	11			
	Gwalior	"	...	...	27	27			
							215	185	400
Law and Justice.	District Court	Morar	Minor...	94	613	707			
		Nowgong	"	640	308	948			
		Mhow	"	...	94	94			
		Indore	"	...	52	52			
		Sutna	"	...	27	27			
		Nagode	"	...	23	23			
							734	1,117	1,851
Eccelesiastical.	Churches	Mhow	Minor...	256	263	519			
		Neemuch	"	923	395	1,318			
		Indore	"	...	261	261			
		Nagode	"	...	2	2			
		Shore	"	...	206	206			
		Mehidpoor	"	...	60	60			
							1,170	1,187	2,356
	Burial-grounds	Sirdarpoor	Minor...	45	...	45			
		Neemuch	"	...	38	38			
		Jhansi	"	...	...	...			
		Shore	"	...	47	47			
							45	85	130
*Monuments and Antiquities.	Jhansi	Minor...	...	...	164	164	...	164	164
		Sutna	Minor...	574	259	833			
		Gwalior	"	...	796	796			
		Goona	"	...	467	467			
		Sirdarpoor	"	...	81	81			
		Neemuch	"	...	595	595			
		Nowgong	"	...	47	47			
		Agar	"	...	65	65			
							574	2,310	2,884
<i>Jails.</i>									
Central	Indore	{ Major...	...	2,880	...	2,880			
		{ Minor...	...	924	723	1,647			
Thuggee Jail	Indore	Minor...	...	...	53	53	3,804	723	4,527
							...	53	53
District Jail Buildings.	Morar	Minor...	...	...	439	439			
	Goona	"	...	...	99	99			
	Sutna	"	...	...	54	54			
	Nowgong	"	...	...	464	464			
	Shore	"	...	...	236	236			
	Agar	"	...	...	12	12			
							...	1,304	1,304
Other Jail Buildings, such as Lock-ups, &c.	Sutna	Minor...	...	875	9	884			
							875	9	884
Police Buildings	Indore	Minor...	...	...	47	47			
	Neemuch	"	...	...	66	66			
	Sutna	"	...	...	20	20			
	Shore	"	...	...	194	194			
							...	327	327

*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.—(Continued).*

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(Concluded.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Indore	Minor...	77	54	131				
	Morar	" "	155	...	155				
	Satna	" "	...	186	186				
	Schore	" "	...	286	286				
Opium Buildings	Indore	Minor...	...	36	36		232	628	758
Miscellaneous and General.	Neemuch	Minor ..	30	...	30		...	36	36
	Nagode	" "	11	...	41				
	Indore	" "	...	5	5		71	5	76
Public Works Buildings.	Mhow	Minor ...	5	497	502				
	Indore	" "	132	531	716				
	Neemuch	" "	...	80	80				
	Nagode	" "	...	105	105				
	Morar	" "	...	102	102				
	Jhansi	" "	...	47	47		137	1,505	1,612
Total Civil Buildings				...	...	...	9,419	13,144	22,592
COMMUNICATIONS.									
Mhow and Neemuch Road	Major...	...	...	36,121	36,121				
	Minor...	...	1,055	8,144	9,199				
Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road	Minor...	...	...	3,686	3,686		1,055	11,865	45,929
Agra and Bombay Road	Major...	...	1,199	1,03,354	1,04,591		...	3,686	3,686
	Minor...	...	226	11,279	11,505				
Agra loop line	Minor...	...	...	1,232	1,232		1,122	1,17,667	1,19,090
Seepree loop line	Minor...	...	...	749	749		...	1,232	1,232
Red Road	Minor...	...	...	630	630		...	749	749
Fort Road	Minor...	...	...	1,671	1,671		...	530	530
Phoolbag Road	Minor...	...	...	1,433	1,433		...	1,671	1,671
Gwalior and Jhansi Road	Major...	...	...	9,254	9,254		...	1,433	1,433
	Minor...	...	...	5,900	5,900				
Jhansi and Seepree Road	Minor...	...	...	5,823	5,823		...	15,154	15,154
Jhansi and Nowgong Road	Major...	...	...	6,613	6,613		...	5,823	5,823
	Minor...	...	103	7,575	7,683		109	14,189	11,236
Jhansi and Cawnpore Road	Major...	...	...	11,771	11,771		...	13,143	13,143
	Minor...	...	...	1,372	1,372				
Gwalior and Etawah Road	Minor...	...	...	2,079	2,079		...	2,079	2,079
Jhansi and Calpee Road...	Minor...	...	...	215	215		...	215	215
Nowgong and Satna Road	Major...	...	39,875	11,293	51,168		...		
	Minor...	...	530	6,066	6,596		...		
Nowgong and Sreenuggur Road	Major...	...	...	1,001	1,001		40,105	17,359	57,764
	Minor...	...	543	2,359	2,902				
Banda and Saugor Road	Major...	...	...	3,121	3,121		543	3,360	3,903
	Minor...	...	175	2,103	2,278		175	5,224	5,399
Great Deccan Road	Major...	...	...	5,789	5,789		...	6,764	6,764
	Minor...	...	...	965	965				
Ujjain and Agar Road	Minor...	...	...	235	235		...	235	235
Indore and Simrol Road	Minor...	...	...	1,306	1,306		...	1,306	1,306

*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)*

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS—(Concluded).				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dewas and Ujjain Road...	...	{ Major...	...	—901	...	—901	—901	9	—892
		{ Minor...	...	...	9	9			
Mhow and Khundwa Road	...	{ Major...	...	...	9,868	9,868	...	11,245	11,245
		{ Minor...	...	...	1,377	1,377			
Sehore Road ...	...	Minor...	...	...	40	40	...	40	40
Nagode and Kalinger Road	...	Minor...	...	...	715	715	...	715	715
Indore and Sehore Road...	...	Minor...	...	...	188	188	...	188	188
Other roads ...	...	Minor...	...	49	835	884	49	835	884
Total Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,856	2,69,714	3,12,57
Establishment, Ordinary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,572	...	2,67,572
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,582	...	5,582
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,006	3,29,062	8,10,068

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,  
*Depy. Exmr. of Public Works Accounts,*  
*Central India.*



## APPENDIX IV.

*Statement showing the expenditure from Contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1879-80.*

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<b>ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>						
<b>MILITARY.</b>						
General Cantonment works ... ..	2,642	2,797	5,439	...	...	...
Total Military ... ..	...	...	...	2,642	2,797	5,439
<b>CIVIL BUILDINGS.</b>						
<i>Educational.</i>						
Government Colleges .. ..	1,505	665	2,170	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	1,505	665	2,170
<b>COMMUNICATIONS.</b>						
Mhow and Neemuch Road ... ..	35,569	...	35,569	...	...	...
Gwalior and Etawah Road ... ..	50,877	...	50,877	...	...	...
Burhagpur and Budnawar Road ... ..	209	...	209	...	...	...
Dewas and Ashta Road ... ..	7,755	1,110	8,865	...	...	...
Satna and Nagode Road ... ..	141	...	141	...	...	...
Ujjain and Agar Road ... ..	52,874	340	53,214	...	...	...
Dewas and Ujjain Road ... ..	901	5,003	5,904	...	...	...
Agra and Bombay Road ... ..	...	13,891	13,891	...	...	...
Satna and Bela Road ... ..	...	2,021	2,021	...	...	...
Dhar Branch Road ... ..	...	4,106	4,106	...	...	...
Temporary road from Ujjain City to Railway Station ... ..	...	15	15	...	...	...
Jhansi and Gwalior Road ... ..	...	562	562	...	...	...
Jhansi and Nowgong Road ... ..	...	1,151	1,151	...	...	...
Local road from Manpur to Maheshpur ... ..	...	410	410	...	...	...
Road from Opium Bridge to Residency ... ..	...	279	279	...	...	...
Road from south crossing of Railway Station to Opium Bridge ... ..	...	934	934	...	...	...
Total Communications ... ..	...	...	...	1,13,325	30,201	1,78,527
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS</b> ... ..	9,639	878	10,517	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	...	...	...	9,639	878	10,517
<i>Establishment ..</i> ... ..	...	...	...	*31,904	...	31,904
<i>Tools and Plant</i> ... ..	...	...	...	3,588	...	3,588
Total Contributional Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	1,97,603	31,542	2,32,145

\* Note.—Toll Collections and Police Imperial share ... ..

Rs.  
4,314  
27,500  
31,814

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,  
Deputy Examr. of Public Works Accounts,  
Central India.

*Public Works from Local Funds.*

Cantonments and Agencies.		Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	Works calling for remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Indore	...	...	275 0 0	794 0 9	1,069 0 9		This sum was actually expended by the Public Works Department, whereas the amount credited on this account on account of Bazar Fund during this year is Rupees 5,312-0-9.
2. Gwalior Agency	...	...	.....	585 10 10	585 10 10		
3. Bhopal Agency	...	...	1,286 11 2	5,559 15 3	6,846 10 5		
4. Western Malwa Agency	...	...	148 5 0	474 6 1	622 11 1		
5. Bheel Agency	...	...	2,285 0 0	941 0 0	3,226 0 0		
6. Goona Agency	...	...	.....	976 6 9	976 6 9		
7. Manpur Pergunnah (Road, School, and Municipal Funds.)	...	...	.....	1 4 0	1 4 0		
8. Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
9. Bundelkhand Agency	...	...	624 7 10	1,741 15 1	2,366 6 11		
10. Mhow Cantonment	...	...	6,628 15 4	6,889 13 10	13,518 13 2		
11. Morar Cantonment	...	...	.....	4,276 11 9	4,276 11 9		
12. Neemuch Cantonment	...	...	6,781 1 1	59 10 5	6,840 11 6		
13. Nowgong Cantonment	...	...	500 0 0	975 15 7 1	1,475 15 7		
14. Seepree Cantonment	...	...	.....	56 5 9	56 5 9		
15. Mehidpoor Cantonment	...	...	1,177 3 9	400 11 4	1,577 15 1		
16. Malwa Dhurmsalla Fund	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
17. Indore School Fund	...	...	.....	2,259 1 3	2,259 1 3		
TOTAL		...	19,706 12 2	25,993 0 8	45,699 12 10		

*Sindia State Railway Progress Report for the year 1879-80.*

## DHOLEPOOR TO GWALIOR.

THIS Report is appended to Gwalior Report (Appendix A.) as Appendix B.

## HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS (OPEN LINE).

THE total average Railway mileage open for public traffic throughout the year 1879 was 171 miles against 147 miles during the last year.

2. The total earnings during the year 1879 amount to Rupees 11,45,838, and the expenditure to Rupees 8,54,010 against Rupees 9,29,045 and Rupees 6,27,128, respectively, of the previous year, showing net earnings of Rupees 2,91,828 during 1879 against Rupees 3,01,917 during 1878.

3. The total train mileage run during the year was 427,384 against 338,309 of the preceding year, which gives the cost per train mile of Rupees 2.00 during 1879 and of Rupees 1.85 during 1878, and the gross earnings per train mile of Rupees 2.68 and Rupees 2.75 during the present and the past year respectively, resulting in a profit of Rupees 0.68 per train mile during 1879 against 0.89 during 1878.

4. The percentage of the total outlay in the various departments and the percentage of expenditure to earnings during the years 1879 and 1878, compare as follows, *viz.*—

<i>Percentage of the total Revenue outlay.</i>					1879.	1878.
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	20 22	22 73
Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments...	...	...	...	...	50 35	39 21
Traffic Department	...	...	...	...	16 75	17 61
General and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12 68	20 32
Total					100 00	100 00

*Percentage of Revenue Expenditure to Earnings.*

Maintenance	...	...	...	...	15 70	15 35
Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Departments	...	...	...	...	37 53	26 49
Traffic Department	...	...	...	...	12 48	11 89
General and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	9 45	13 77
Total					74 53	67 50

5. The percentage of profits during 1879 on the total Capital Expenditure is Rupees 1.16, and on the Capital cost of open line Rupees 1.46 against Rupees 1.30 and 1.54 respectively during the year 1878.

Statements of Accounts for 1879-80.

6. The undermentioned Statements of Accounts for the year 1879-80 are attached at the end of this Report.

I.—Statement of Traffic in Form No. 121—A and 121—B of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways for 1879-80.

II.—Financial Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways for 1879-80.

III.—Approximate Statement of Capital Expenditure on the Holkar State Railway to end of March 1880.

IV.—Approximate Financial Account of the Holkar State Railway for 1879-80.

V.—Approximate Statement of Capital Expenditure of the Indore-Rutlam Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, to end of March 1880.

VI.—Approximate Financial Account of the Indore-Rutlam Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, for 1879-80.

VII.—Detail of additional grant and reductions Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, Revenue, for 1879-80.

VIII.—Detail of additional grant and reductions Holkar State Railway, Capital, for 1879-80.

XI.—Detail of additional grant and reductions Indore-Rutlam Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, Capital, for 1879-80.

The figures given in these statements are subject to modification, as the preliminary as well as the final accounts for March 1880 were not closed at the time the preparation of this Report was taken in hand.

7. Mr. H. Dangerfield is Manager of the line and Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are respectively in charge of the Holkar State Railway Division and Indore Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

Result of working of the several Departments and the officers in charge of same. 8. The results of working the several departments of the line during the year are dealt with separately as follows :—

### *I. Engineering Department.*

Holkar Division (Khandwa to Indore, 86 miles).

#### *Capital Works.*

9. At Khandwa the increase of the traffic between the narrow and broad gauge systems having proved the existing arrangements unequal to meet extra pressure of tranship of goods traffic, a plan for an exchange goods yard was drawn up and sanctioned by the Government of India to be carried out jointly by the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; all the earthwork connected with the State line portion together with the ballasting and laying of sidings were completed by the end of the Financial year, but up to the present time the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have not commenced their share of the work.

10. The plan for the proposed temporary workshop at Khandwa is being modified. Of the original scheme the wagon erecting, carpenters, painters, and smiths' shops have been completed.
- Temporary workshops, Khandwa.
11. The barrack siding has been changed in direction so as to ease the curve, and also to make it more independent of the existing sidings and easier to protect by signals.
- Barrack siding, Khandwa.
12. A new fuel siding has been laid in to meet the requirements of the Locomotive Department.
- Fuel siding, Khandwa.
13. A new well is being sunk, the water-supply from which, it is hoped, will be equal to the requirements of the Locomotive Department.
- New well, Khandwa.
14. At Mortakka the ticket office situated near the south abutment of the Nerbudda bridge has been replaced by a more convenient structure placed on the level adjoining the point where the new road to Mandhata joins the road between Khandwa and Mhow at  $36\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Khandwa. A siding for the purpose of crossing trains has also been provided. Station Masters and Signallers' quarters and menial lines have been built. It is expected that this new station will prove of great convenience to pilgrims proceeding to the shrines of Mandhata, besides meeting the traffic requirements of the neighbourhood.
- Permanent station building, &c, Mortakka.
15. At Sanawad, Burwai, and Kalakund new lines for the accommodation of the Police have been built.
- Police lines, Sanawad, Burwai, and Kalakund.
16. A triangle has been laid at Burwai so as to enable engines to be turned at this station.
- Triangle at Burwai.
17. At Kalakund a cross-over road has been laid to connect the engine shed lines with the platform siding at the south end of the yard so as to facilitate the working of the station.
- Cross-over road, Kalakund.
18. Bridges ninety-three and ninety-four have been decked.
- Decking bridges.
19. At the top of the test incline  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a new crossing station called Patalpani has been constructed with the view of increasing the working capabilities of the Choral Ghât. Ample siding accommodation has been provided. An engine turntable, ash-pit, well and tank-house have been built and water-column erected. Also a Booking Office, a running bungalow, Station Masters and Signallers' quarters, and menial lines, have been provided.
- New crossing station, Patalpani.
20. At Mhow the five bungalows and compound walls mentioned in the last report have been completed. The new road to the staff quarters has been completed. New menial lines have been built for the accommodation of the station staff.
- Staff quarters, Mhow.

Engine shed, Mhow. 21. The roofing of the Mhow engine shed and the addition of a smith's shop are completed.

22. The sinking of a new well between the engine shed and the main line has been put in hand and is expected to prove a success.  
New well, Mhow.

23. Up to the present time the 3rd and 4th class passengers have been without any protection from the inclemency of the weather. A waiting shed, similar in design to the one at Indore, is being built for their accommodation.  
Waiting shed for 3rd and 4th class passengers, Mhow.

24. At Indore the 3rd and 4th class waiting shed has been completed.  
Waiting shed for 3rd and 4th class passengers, Indore.

25. An additional room has been built to the Police Inspector's bungalow at Indore.  
Staff quarters and goods shed road, Indore.

The metalling of the goods shed road has been finished.

26. New gates have been placed instead of chains at level crossings Nos. 36 and 37.  
Gates to level crossings.

27. Very heavy repairs have been done to the Ghât viaducts and to bridge Choral No. 3.  
Repairs to Ghât viaducts.

#### *Works chargeable to Revenue.*

The road has been kept in good running order, and no accidents have occurred attributable to defects in the permanent way.  
Maintenance of the line, Holkar Division.

28. The percentage of renewals of sleepers is 0·8 per cent. and rails 0·6 per cent. But as the average age of the sleepers is about five years on the section between Khandwa and Indore, a very great increase in the percentage of renewal of sleepers must be looked for during the next year.

29. No serious slips took place on the Ghâts during the last rains.

#### *Indore Division.*

(Indore to Ujjain and Rutlam, eighty-six miles.)

#### *Capital Works.*

30. The following works were put in hand and nearly completed during the year :—  
Station building.

(a) Temporary station building at Ujjain, well, tank-house at Fatehabad, waiting shed, and fencing round station yard at Rutlam.

(b) Houses at Pahlia and Runija with out-houses for Sub-Inspectors of maintenance and a house with out-houses for Inspector of maintenance at Fatehabad. Quarters for police and porters at Fatehabad, Barnagar and Rutlam.  
Staff quarters.

- (c) Engine pit with water crane at Fatehabad. No well having been provided at Fatehabad, the sinking of a well was begun and a plentiful supply of water was found at a depth of sixty feet below ground surface. The steining of the well will be finished by 15th June.

*Works chargeable to Revenue.*

31. For the year under report all charges for maintenance, repairs to earth-work, renewals of permanent-way, have been borne by Revenue, but some ballasting on the Fatehabad-Rutlam Section has been paid on Capital Account, principally running charges for conveyance of stone ballast from Burdia quarry to complete the line.

32. Heavy repairs to earth-work in making up banks so as to economise ballast have been executed during the year, a few miles only of this work remaining unfinished. The banks at each end of the Chumbal, Gambheer and Chumbal bridges subsided considerably during and after the rainy season, but this will always occur on account of the unsuitable nature of the soil, of which the banks are composed.

33. After careful search it has been found that coarse sand of a very good quality for ballast can be obtained at 135 mile, 146 mile and 154 mile within one-half miles of the line and depôts at these places together with those at the Chumbal, Gambheer, Seepura and Bangunga rivers will supply sufficient sand for future ballast requirements. This is a matter of great importance in the cost of maintenance as stone ballast was difficult to procure and very costly.

34. The road from Indore to Ujjain and Rutlam has been maintained during the year in fair running order.

35. During the year all the curves from 1,000 feet to 1,900 feet radius have been re-gauged, and hard jungle wood or teak sleepers put in two at the joints, and one in the middle of the rail. The intermediate pine sleepers were also inverted, and base plates affixed to all sleepers. This has been effectual in preventing the curves from working wide to gauge. All curves above 1,900 feet radius will require base plates shortly, as the natural tendency of the road to spread is encouraged by the decay of the pine sleepers.

36. It is proposed in future to renew all joint sleepers with either jungle teak, eynce, ungun or sal sleepers, the cost being much the same as pine, and their durability much greater.

37. The cost of material for renewals for the year has been heavy, but it is due chiefly to the number of sleepers, base plates, and fastenings required for re-gauging the curves. The total amount for the year is Rupees 7,576, of which Rupees 3,600 is the value of materials for ordinary renewals, the balance Rupees 3,976 being for extra materials.

38. The bridges, both major and minor, are in a satisfactory condition as regards masonry and iron work, but the teak flooring and footways require in many cases to be re-laid. This has been done from Indore to Ujjain and will shortly be completed as far as Rutlam.

39. The protective pitching at the Chumbal bridge has stood fairly well.

40. The station buildings have been maintained in good order during the year. All latrines have been properly drained, but owing to the unsatisfactory foundations of those at Chumbal, Barnagar, Runija and Nanganwan, the walls have settled and cracked badly.

## II.—TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

41. Mr. W. E. Hartt has been in charge of this Department with Mr. C. E. Vining as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.  
 Officer in charge of the Department.

42. There was an increase in goods traffic during the year 1879 as compared with the preceding year both in weight and in earnings from nearly every description of goods carried by the line. The decrease in quantity and receipts from some of the articles during 1879 was trifling with the exception of grain, but the grain traffic in the previous year was heavier than usual on account of the famine, and in the year under review, the movement of grain was stopped to a great extent by the Chiefs of the States through which the line passes and also by the peculiar condition of the markets. So long as the result of the rain crops was uncertain, high famine rates prevailed, but on the rains proving favorable throughout India any general movement of grain in this part of the country ceased.

43. The result of the goods traffic per goods train mile is not so satisfactory as could be wished, but from the table attached to this Report as Appendix A, it will be seen that the unfavorable result is due to circumstances over which the staff have no control, and that the earnings for train mile were lowered by the haulage of empty wagons up the line to provide for down traffic, there being a very slight up traffic. As an instance I may mention that in the 1st-half of 1879 the up ton mileage was 816,880 or about one-fifth of the down ton mileage which was 4,042,450. The total goods train mileage was 126,480, and as every train worked out must be worked back, the down train mileage must have been one-half of the total train miles, *viz.*, 63,240 train miles. It then follows that if 4,042,450 down ton miles were worked by running 63,240 down train miles of 816,880 must have been worked by 12,780 up train miles, and that the rest of the up train mileage, *viz.*, 50,460 miles was run light to provide for down traffic which was in excess of the up traffic.

44. The total earnings from goods excluding "rents and demurrage" and "miscellaneous" during the 1st-half of 1879 were Rupees 3,87,300 or Rupees 3.1 per train mile including the light train mileage, or Rupees 5.09 per train mile excluding it. In the 1st half of 1878 the corresponding period of the previous year the down traffic was only slightly in excess of the up traffic in consequence of the famine and hence the earnings per train mile were Rupees 3.8 against Rupees 3.1 in 1879, and the light up train mileage amounted to only 6,027 miles against 50,460 miles in the 1st-half of 1879.

45. In the year 1879 the average receipts per goods train mile excluding "rents and demurrage" and "miscellaneous" were Rupees 3.05 against Rupees 3.34 in 1878, the falling off being due to up light train mileage referred to above.



46. The amount paid for compensation during the year was about Rupees 3,000 against Rupees 8,000 in the previous year; Rupees 100 only having been paid for goods lost or stolen and the rest for goods destroyed or damaged by fire in transit.

47. The following table shows the weight of different kinds of goods booked in the year 1878 and 1879:—

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.				Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.	REMARKS.
	Total of the year 1878.	Total of the year 1879.	1st-half of 1879.	2nd-half of 1879.			
			Tons.	Tons.			
Coal and coke ... ..	37	109	61	48	72	.....	
Cocoanuts ... ..	1,173	2,661	1,117	1,114	1,088	.....	
Cotton ... ..	1,618	2,335	1,731	604	717	.....	
Dried fruits ... ..	1,485	2,437	913	1,524	972	.....	
Fire-wood ... ..	3,210	11,250	10,751	3,199	11,010	.....	
Grain and pulse ... ..	31,951	26,039	13,904	12,131	.....	8,916	
Hides, leather and horns ... ..	371	192	215	187	23	.....	
Iron ... ..	2,988	2,290	1,312	978	.....	60s	
Jaggree and sugar ... ..	7,676	10,690	6,701	2,189	3,315	.....	
Metal and hardware ... ..	702	1,365	536	629	663	.....	
Military stores ... ..	1,167	616	255	301	.....	521	
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,063	6,199	2,953	2,241	.....	1,864	
Oil and ghee ... ..	1,119	1,927	1,937	690	773	.....	
Opium ... ..	2,822	4,227	1,545	2,682	1,405	.....	
Piece-goods ... ..	3,678	4,561	2,249	2,315	850	.....	
Railway materials ... ..	12,938	10,802	3,110	7,692	.....	2,136	
Rice ... ..	3,760	3,612	2,690	562	.....	118	
Salt ... ..	1,000	7,125	3,550	3,575	2,625	.....	
Seeds ... ..	1,854	4,191	2,113	2,091	2310	.....	
Silk ... ..	5	8	3	5	3	.....	
Timber ... ..	1,043	2,226	1,649	677	1,193	.....	
Tobacco ... ..	2,017	2,765	2,233	531	718	.....	
Twist ... ..	69	249	113	98	150	.....	
Wines and spirits ... ..	429	320	171	146	.....	109	
Wool ... ..	5	23	8	15	18	.....	
Jute manufacture (gunny bags and cloths) ... ..	117	906	465	441	789	.....	
Tea ... ..	.....	29	16	12	28	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>91,152</b>	<b>111,518</b>	<b>63,659</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>14,302</b>	
<b>Net increase</b> ... ..	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>17,366</b>	<b>.....</b>	

48. The following statement shows comparison of the different classes of goods carried on the line during 1878 and 1879:—

	Tons.		Tons.		REMARKS.
	1878	1879	Increase	Decrease	
1st class ... ..	67,683	87,119	19,731	.....	
2nd " ... ..	6,605	1,123	.....	2,477	
3rd " ... ..	5,729	8,414	2,685	.....	
Military stores ... ..	1,163	416	.....	519	
Railway materials ... ..	12,928	10,802	.....	2,126	
Coal ... ..	37	109	72	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>91,152</b>	<b>111,518</b>	<b>22,483</b>	<b>5,122</b>	
<b>Net increase</b> ... ..	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>17,366</b>	<b>.....</b>	
Earnings on above ... ..	657,141	6,91,232	137,083	.....	
Average distance in miles moved ... ..	73.31	81.27	.....	.....	

49. The increase in the coaching earnings has been satisfactory. 114,000 tickets more than last year were issued,

Coaching traffic. and the receipts from passengers only were Rupees 76,000 more than those of the previous year. The increase in the passenger train mileage was 31,400 miles. The earnings from total passenger traffic were Rupees 1.95 per passenger train mile during 1879, against 1.94 during 1878, and the expenses were 1.76 in 1879 against Rupees 1.68 in 1878 per passenger train mile.

50. The following statement shows comparison of the passenger traffic during 1878 and 1879 :—

	Number.		Receipts.		Number.		Receipts.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1st Class ...	2,427	2,809	9,265	9,915	382	...	650	...
2nd „ ...	10,531	11,365	15,891	17,562	834	...	1,671	...
3rd „ ...	29,257	36,067	18,243	22,670	6,810	...	4,436	...
4th „ ...	654,078	759,069	2,54,569	3,23,011	103,991	...	68,442	...
TOTAL ...	696,293	803,310	2,97,963	3,73,167	112,017	...	75,199	...
Net increase ...	...	...	...	...	112,017	...	75,199	...

51. In the coaching traffic other than passengers separately dealt with, there was an increase of Rupees 4,200 during the year 1879, as compared with the previous year in addition to the sum of Rupees 14,000 credited to the Postal Department during the 1st-half of 1879 for charges previously debited to that department in excess of those prescribed in Government of India No. 660-69 R., dated 11th February 1879.

52. The line from Khandwa to Mhow is very heavy, and loads have to be reduced at Barwai, 39 miles from Khandwa, and again at Kalakund, 63 miles from Khandwa, where it is necessary to employ two engines to take 16 loaded wagons from Kalakund to Mhow. This reduction of load necessitates increased mileage, light running and engines standing in steam, &c., &c. It also happens that by far the greatest proportion of the traffic is on the heavy section of the line from Khandwa to Indore. No doubt when the line is opened through to Nasirabad, and a large traffic may be expected on the more level and longer section from Indore to Nasirabad, the heavy expenses in working the Khandwa-Indore section will not appear so high as they will be merged into the cheaper working of the lighter and longer portion of the line.

53. The increase in pay has had a good effect in keeping men from leaving the line to take up better paid appointments on other lines. The conduct of the Staff.

men in the Traffic Department has generally been very satisfactory, two men were discharged for intemperance, and two in consequence of being detected defrauding the railway by re-issuing old tickets. The introduction of improved kinds of dating presses will, it is hoped, make the use of old tickets difficult.

54. During the official year 1879-80 there was no serious accident to trains in the line.

The total number of accidents was as follows:—

Accidents.

Collisions between Goods Trains or parts of Goods Trains (1 case).

In this case, there was no damage done to either rolling stock or permanent way, but the Guard of the Train and Brakesman were injured.

Passenger Trains or parts of Passenger Trains leaving the rails (1 case). The permanent way was slightly damaged, and four covered goods wagons were more or less damaged.

Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed (1 case). In this case, three goods wagons were derailed and badly damaged, and a portion of the permanent way and points and crossings were damaged.

Trains running over cattle on the line (35 cases). In all cases the cattle were thrown clear off the line, and no damage to rolling stock or permanent way incurred.

Trains running over obstructions on the line (4 cases). In none of these cases was there any damage done worthy of mention.

Trains running through gates at Level Crossings (1 case). Engine No. 21 F. attached to a Goods Train ran through a Level Crossing Gate.

The bursting of Boilers or Tubes, &c., of Engine (1 case).

The failure of machinery springs, &c., of Engines (3 cases). In one case the end of the Regulator Spindle of Engine No. 30 (New F.) broke off inside the handle, and in the other two, the right hand foregear eccentric straps of engines broke, causing delay to trains.

The failure of couplings (3 cases). In none of these cases was there any damage done to either rolling stock or permanent way.

Broken rails.—There was only one rail found broken in the road during the year.

Fire in trains (20 cases). In one case a covered wagon containing 12 bales of cotton attached to a Goods Train was burnt, and 6 of the bales were destroyed. In another case a covered wagon No. 1786 was completely burnt, and the iron-work badly damaged. In the third case a covered wagon caught fire and the whole of the contents, *viz.*, 22 maunds cotton were damaged. The remainder were all more or less of a minor character.

Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts (1 case). The longitudinal timbers of Loodhya Viaduct and 4 planks were damaged by fire.

Other accidents (5 cases). In one case six wagons without Brakes, uncoupled in Kalakund station yard, ran down the yard, causing some empty wagons to be thrown off the line, and in another an engine, No. 23 F., while shunting in the Khandwa station yard, came in contact with the dead end buffer stop. In the other cases, there was little or no damage done.

Of the passengers a child fell out of a 4th class carriage while the train was in motion and was slightly injured.

Of the Railway servants, a European Guard and a Native Brakesman were injured through causes beyond their own control, and a cooly, while working on Choral Viaduct No. 3, fell off and was killed. A Native Brakesman was injured through his own misconduct or want of caution.

Of other persons, an old man standing on Bridge No. 1 at Khandwa fell off on an Engine approaching and was slightly injured.

### III. Locomotive Department.

55. Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent of these Lines, was relieved by Mr. C. M. Davies, Locomotive Superintendent, transferred from the Rajpootana State Railway in March 1880, since which time the latter officer has been in charge of the Locomotive Department.

56. During the year two Engines, Nos. B 7 and B 20, were transferred from these lines to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway, and three Brake-vans to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, Southern Section.

57. The following is a list showing the total Rolling Stock on hand on the last day of the year :—

#### Locomotive Stock.

Stations at	Number of Engines in running order.	UNDER REPAIRS, &C.			TOTAL.
		Under conversion.	Under heavy repairs.	Under slight repairs.	
Khandwa ... ..	9	1	5	1	16
Kalakund ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Mhow ... ..	12	...	...	...	12
Rutlam ... ..	6	...	...	...	6
Total ... ..	28	1	5	1	35

In addition to the above, there are four Engines working on construction.

### 58. Carriage and Wagon Stock—

Description of Vehicles.	In running order.	UNDER REPAIRS, &C.				TOTAL.
		Under conversion.	Under heavy repairs.	Under slight repairs.	Under rebuilding.	
<i>Coaching Vehicles.</i>						
State Saloon ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1
First Class Carriages, 2 Compartments.	2	...	...	...	...	2
First Class Carriages, with Servants, 2 Compartments.	5	...	1	2	...	8
Composite Ordinary ...	10	...	3	1	...	14
Second Class Ordinary ...	8	...	1	...	...	9
Third Class with brakes ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto without brakes ...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Fourth Class with brakes ...	21	...	2	3	...	26
Ditto without brakes ...	47	1	1	3	1	53
Combined 3rd Class and Post Office Vans.	5	...	1	...	...	6
Carriage Trucks ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	7
Horse-boxes ... ..	6	...	2	2	...	10
Saloon Tender ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Brake-vans ... ..	31	...	4	4	...	39
<i>Goods Vehicles.</i>						
Covered Goods Wagons 18' under frame end loading.	137	...	17	3	8	165
Covered Goods Wagons 14' under frame end loading.	296	...	17	10	...	323
High-sided open Wagons 14' under frame end loading.	7	...	1	...	...	8
Low-sided Wagons iron under frame.	52	...	...	...	...	52
Low-sided Wagons iron under frame end loading.	50	...	...	...	...	50
Low-sided Ballast Wagons ...	51	...	1	2	3	57
Powder Vans ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	5
Timber Trucks 14' under frame	7	...	...	...	...	7
Ditto 18' ditto	1	4	...	...	...	5

59. In addition to the above, there are seventy-nine Ballast Wagons, two Low-sided Wagons on construction.

60. The alterations and additions to engines, executed and in progress in the shops of the Locomotive Department, are shown below :—

Description of Work.	Number completed during the year.	Number in progress.
<i>Alterations and Additions.</i>		
Fitting six Engines and Tenders with Westinghouse Air Brakes ... ..	5	...
Conversion of C Engine into Tender Engine ... ..	1	...
Blocking up original wells and fitting on new fitters to back of F Class Engine Tender in order to obtain more space for fuel ... ..	8	...
Filling extra clack valve for pump and Injector delivery pipes of Engines ... ..	20	...
Making new regulator valves for new F Class Engines (original valves being too stiff to work without jerking) ... ..	20	...

*New Works.*

Alteration to feed pump and Brake Pillar arrangement on twenty New F Engines ... ..	4	3
Cutting down and lengthening tank of Tender of Engines C thirteen to distribute weight on wheels more equally and to reduce top weight and oscillation ... ..	1	...
Converting one C Class Engine No. 82, received from Rajpootana State Railway ... ..	...	1

61. The additions and alterations to Coaching and Goods Vehicles executed and in progress including the new Additions and alterations to Coaching and Goods stock (*viz.*, fifty low-sided wagons, 100 covered Vehicles. goods wagons and eight timber trucks) built in the shops of the Carriage and Wagon Department are shown below:—

Description of Work.	Number completed during the year.	Number in progress.
Fitting fifty carriages with Westinghouse Air Brakes ... ..	13	...
Do. ten Brake-Vans ... ..	8	...
Enlarging luggage compartments of Brake-Vans... ..	23	...
Fixing perforated zinc sheeting between upper and lower roofs of all carriages and Brake-Vans to prevent entry of sparks	98	...
Additional bracings to all wooden under-framed vehicles to prevent sole bars from twisting or whipping inwards ... ..	124	...
Fixing diagonal bracings across end doors of 18 feet covered goods wagons ... ..	110	...
Fixing radius rods to cast iron Brake Blocks of all wagons to prevent Brake Blocks from sliding off or away from the tyres of wheels ... ..	345	...
Fitting supporting brackets to rocker rails of covered goods wagons with sliding doors ... ..	150	...
Alteration to sun-shades of all first, second, composite, third and Post Office Vans ... ..	21	...
Fixing flat iron bar edging on flap doors of 14' covered goods wagons ... ..	66	...
Making shields to lamp protectors of all carriages and Brake-Vans with roof lamps ... ..	24	...
Fitting guard plates to slide doors of all covered goods wagons	157	...
Building 100 new covered goods wagons, 14' under frame ... ..	100	...
Building fifty low-sided wagons end loading ... ..	50	...
Closing and rabbetting joints of all 18' covered goods wagons to prevent the entry of sparks ... ..	160	...

Description of Work.	Number completed during the year.	Number of progress.
Closing and rabbetting joints of all 14' covered goods wagons to prevent the entry of sparks ... ..	223	...
Fixing angle pieces outside to prevent the lodging of sparks in all 18' covered goods wagons ... ..	160	...
Fixing angle pieces outside to prevent the lodging of sparks in all 14' covered goods wagons ... ..	223	...
Fixing angle pieces outside to prevent the lodging of sparks in all 14' covered goods wagons 3rd class carriages ... ..	12	...
Fixing angle pieces outside to prevent the lodging of sparks in all 14' covered goods wagons 4th class carriages ... ..	79	...
Fixing angle pieces outside to prevent the lodging of sparks in all 14' covered goods wagons Horse Boxes ... ..	10	...
Fixing iron fire guards to ends of 18' covered goods wagons ... ..	160	...
Fitting all 3rd and 4th class carriages with end lamps in lieu of roof lamps ... ..	60	...
Putting canvas on lower roofs of all carriages and Brake-Vans to prevent leaking ... ..	111	...
Putting cover plates for head stock packing pieces of vehicles with wooden under-frames ... ..	105	...
Fixing all Brake-Vans at both ends with brackets for red tail boards ... ..	20	...
Fixing brass rods and curtains under lamp reflectors of all 1st, 2nd, and composite carriages ... ..	17	...
Fitting Brake-Van Brake shafts with strengthening Brackets ... ..	3	...
Building 8 new timber trucks ... ..	8	...
Converting (2) 18 feet covered wagons for Relief Wagons ... ..	2	...

62. In addition to the above improvements and alterations, it was necessary to put each vehicle into thorough working order without delay, and to do this, with the appliances and accommodation available entailed an abnormal expenditure on Revenue Account. To compensate for this expense, there has been a great saving in the reduction of the number of wagons destroyed and damaged by fire, and some saving in the consumption of oil on running vehicles.

63. The following statement shows the number of vehicles damaged by fire, as compared with that of the previous official year:—

Description of Vehicles.	1878-79.		1879-80.		REMARKS.
	Complete-ly burnt.	Partly burnt or otherwise damaged.	Complete-ly burnt.	Partly burnt or otherwise damaged.	
18 feet covered goods wagons ... ..	5	7	2	4	{ All unab- tented or unrabatted.
14 feet do. do. ... ..	...	...	...	5	
Brake-Vans ... ..	...	3	...	...	
Low-sided Wagons ... ..	...	2	...	...	
Ballast Wagons ... ..	...	2	...	...	

64. None of the newly-battened and rabetted vehicles have suffered from fire to any appreciable extent, and it is expected that by the end of the current half-year the number of cases of fire on the railway will have been reduced to a minimum. It is impossible to conjecture how much the rolling stock would have suffered, and what loss in compensation for destroyed goods would have been incurred, if very vigorous steps had not been taken to render the vehicles fire-proof.

65. It is anticipated that now these necessary repairs and improvements are nearly completed, there will be a great reduction in expenditure for some time to come in the maintenance of the carriage and wagon stock.

66. The condition of the goods and coaching vehicles has been placed on a satisfactory footing, but the cost of the maintenance of engines is increasing rapidly, partly on account of more extensive and thorough repairs being required, as the engines become older, and because seven of the best engines belonging to these lines have been transferred to the Rajpootana Railway, leaving on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways engines of classes which are heavy in repairs, *viz.*, C and new F classes. The copper tube plates of four of the new F class engines have cracked badly, and have been taken out as they are beyond patching. Indents on England for new tube plates and duplicate boilers have been submitted, and are now under supply.

67. The total expenditure incurred for repairing and renewing locomotives and carriage and wagon stock during the year 1879-80 was rupees 1,26,372, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
For engines and machinery ... ..	41,912
For carriages and wagons ... ..	84,460

68. In the month of June 1879, a series of experiments with Westinghouse air brakes were made, and the results reported to Government.

69. A second series of experiments with Warora coal during January 1880 were made with some alterations to new F engine firelocks and ash-pan, and they gave the following result :—

	Coal	Wood
Consumption per mile ... ..	lbs. 55...	lbs. 82
Cost do. ... ..	Annas 10'02...	Annas 5'12

70. Sheds for smithy, carpenter, wagon-erecting, painters' shop, and for time-keepers and carriage and wagon stores were erected, and work for other Departments to the amounts noted below, including capital rolling stock, was done during the year under review :—

	Rs.
Stores Department ... ..	1,82,744
Engineering Department ... ..	49,583
Traffic Department ... ..	901
General Offices ... ..	329
Jaora Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railways ... ..	392
Sales ... ..	1,339



Labor employed in the shops. 71. The cost of labor employed in the shops during 1879-80 was as follows:—

					Rs.
Carpenter's	...	...	...	...	86,866
Foundry ...	...	...	...	...	2,272
Smith ...	...	...	...	...	15,961
Fitting ...	...	...	...	...	15,873
Turning ...	...	...	...	...	3,592
Painting ...	...	..	...	...	6,331
Total					1,30,895

#### IV.—Audit and Accounts.

72. Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner, was in charge of the Audit and Accounts Department throughout the year. Officer in charge of the Department. In the month of March 1880 Mr. G. Innes was transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, as the work in the Office of the Examiner of these lines has increased to such an extent that the services of an Assistant Examiner are essentially necessary.

73. The post of the Paymaster was abolished, and the whole of the Cash Office establishment placed under the supervision of the Examiner, the duty of making payments on the line being conducted by Pay Clerks. Abolition of Paymaster's appointment.

74. The new system of store accounts, as laid down in Standing Order No. 39 of 1879, will be introduced shortly. The Storekeeper, Khandwa, will cease to be a disburser, and the Accountant attached to his office, together with a fair proportion of the clerks' establishment, will be withdrawn, and transferred to the Central office of Accounts, where payments for stores will be made, and all pricing, &c., as well as the compilation of the monthly accounts, will be done. New system of store accounts.

75. As allowed in Accountant-General, Public Works Department, State Railway Savings Bank. Circular No. 8 of 1880, the whole of the accounting work of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways Savings Bank is transferred to the Examiner's Office from the Manager's Office.

#### V.—Stores Department.

76. Mr. E. N. Homan, Storekeeper, was in charge of the Store Department throughout the year. Officer in charge of the Department.

77. Stores to a greater value than last year were received and issued, and the purchase of stores for issue to workshops has been very considerable. Extent of stores received and issued and purchased.

78. Enlarged store accommodation was provided by the erection of store racks in the store sheds. Store accommodation.

79. Arrangements are being made for contract with the Forest Department of the Central Provinces for supply of fire-wood for engines, and it is hoped that the contract will be entered into shortly. Fire-wood is now being delivered by contractors at eight stations instead of at four stations as before, and fuel is slightly cheaper than last year.

80. A Port Storekeeper was appointed in Bombay at the end of March 1879, and since that time large quantities of stores have been obtained through that officer.

81. During the year stores to the value of Rupees 5,60,000, comprising principally iron-work for rolling stock, wire-fencing plant, permanent-way materials, station machinery and girders for bridges were received from England, both on account of Revenue and Construction Departments, and stores to the value of Rupees 1,62,000 were received from other State Railways, and to the value of Rupees 80,000 from the Indore Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

82. There were large issues to the Construction Department, chiefly of permanent-way materials, girders and station machinery, amounting to Rupees 8,80,000.

83. On the open line stores to the value of Rupees 1,50,000, chiefly for construction purposes, were issued to the Holkar State Railway Division, and to the extent of Rupees 25,000 to the Indore Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway. The value of stores issued on account of Revenue, including Traffic, Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon and Engineering Departments, amounted to Rupees 2,53,000, and of those issued to workshops was Rupees 2,08,000.

84. As regards other lines, stores amounting to Rupees 200,12,200 and 650, respectively, were transferred to the Stores issued to other lines. Rajpootana, Western Rajpootana, and Kandahar State Railways in addition to the two engines transferred to the Nagpoor and Chattisgarh Railway.

85. Purchases made in the country, including fire-wood for engines and charges at head-quarters, and freight, amounted to Rupees 5,45,000.

#### *VI.—Medical Department.*

86. The medical charge of these lines was under three medical officers, *viz.*, from Khandwa to Barwai under the Civil Surgeon, Khandwa; from Barwai to Rao under the Staff Surgeon, Mhow; and from Rao to Ujjain and Jaora under the Residency Surgeon, Indore.

#### *Khandwa-Barwai Section.*

87. Fever cases were more numerous; also rheumatic and thoracic affections, cases of diarrhoea and dysentery cases were less; there was nothing peculiar in the type of the diseases treated, which were mostly mild and amenable to treatment.

88. There has been no epidemic of any kind among the servants during the year.

89. The total number of sick persons admitted during the official year on this section was Europeans and Eurasians 566,\* and natives including servants of the Railway employes 1,739,† or in all 2,305, of whom five died, two from remittent fever (one a child of a driver, and the other a native coolie), two from asthma, and one a driver from blood poisoning.

90. The daily average number of sick was Europeans and Eurasians 10.75, and natives 24.54, and the total strength excluding servants of the Railway employes was as under, *viz.*—

Europeans and Eurasians.	Men	...	52	Natives	Men	...	765	Total	Men	...	817
	Women	...	19		Women	...	413		Women	...	133
	Children	...	2		Children	...	110		Children	...	411

#### *Barwai-Rao Section.*

91. The number of admissions was 295, showing an increase of thirty-five over last year, which is due to several re-admissions of cases of sickness from fever and ague.

92. There were four deaths during the year, one European from acute rheumatism and three natives, one from remittent fever, one from jaundice, and one from senectus. The stations on this portion of the line were fairly healthy, with the exception of Kalakund, where the employes suffered very frequently from ague. This station is very malarious and unhealthy.

93. The sanitation of the stations was carefully attended to.

94. The total number of sick persons admitted into the hospital were fifty-five Europeans, thirty-four Eurasians, and 206 natives, out of whom four died as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition to these, 145\* Europeans, fifty-seven\* Eurasians, and 433\* natives were treated out of hospital, and 547 natives on the line of which latter

	Euro-peans.	Eur-asians.	Natives.
* Males	60	22	215
Women	10	15	109
Children	15	20	118
	145	57	433

number two died, one from ague and the other from remittent fever.

95. The total strength on this section was:—

Europeans	Males	...	43	Eurasians	Males	...	8	Natives	Males	...	465
	Women	...	18		Women	...	3		Women	...	267
	Children	...	39		Children	...	7		Children	...	234
			100				18				1,016

#### *Rao-Jaora Section.*

96. The health of the employes on this section of the Railway has been fairly good.

97. There were three deaths during the year, one a European child from chronic diarrhoea, and two of the native menial staff, one from dysentery, the other from intermittent fever.

98. The total admissions were 450 males, sixteen women, and nine children, in all 475, of which 127 were cases of fever, 101 of bowel complaints, and 217 of other diseases and injuries.

99. The sanitary condition of the stations was good.

100. The total strength on this section was—

Europeans..	{ Males ... 14	Eurasians..	{ Males ... 2	Natives...	{ Males ... 619
	{ Women ... 6		{ Women ... 1		{ Women... 398
	{ Children ... 9		{ Children... 0		{ Children 382
	—		—		—
	29		3		1,399
	—		—		—

### VII.—Police Department.

101. In March 1880 Mr. J. M. Berril, District Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Police, Nimar, was transferred to Nursingpur, and Mr. Balapersad, Inspector, was appointed to the charge of the Police of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

102. As per Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 3824-37 R., dated 11th September 1879, the cost of the Police employed on the Railway is now paid by the Civil Department and shown under the head "Police" instead of under "State Railways" as before.

103. During the year there has been considerable decrease under Crimes. each head of crime as compared with those of the previous year with the exception of the offences against Railway law, of which there were twenty-five cases reported and eighteen convicted, against eleven reported and eight convicted during the last year.

104. The total number of cases of crimes reported to the Police during 1879-80 were 124, out of which sixty-three were convicted, while the number reported and convicted last year was 189 and eighty-three, respectively.

105. A Signaller was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for issuing old and expired tickets.

106. The value of property stolen by "house-breaking," "thefts, ordinary" and "other offences" was Rupees 971 against 6,911 in last year, and the value of property recovered amounted to Rupees 479 against 877 in the last year. The thefts were of a petty nature except nine cases, in one of which a passenger's pocket was picked and property to the value of Rupees 153 stolen, and in the other eight cases chains of distant semaphore signal lamps were stolen. All of these have been traced out by the Police.

107. There were no cases of thefts from goods-sheds and platforms except one, in which the seals of a wagon were broken, and property valued at Rupees 17-8 was stolen.

Heinous crime.

108. No heinous crime was committed on the line during the year under report.

109. There were eighty-eight cases of less consignments reported during this year against 100 in last year, of which sixty-four were detected. The reports were received from different stations on the line, and in almost every case a package was reported missing, but on enquiries being instituted, same was recovered.

110. Consequent on the opening of the extension of the line to Jaora on the 25th February, and to Mandsaur on the 8th April 1880, one additional Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables and twenty-seven Constables of 1st and 2nd class have been sanctioned.

111. A Head Constable able to instruct the lower grade police in their duties was appointed in the latter part of the year.

112. The men in the Police force being very backward in drill, a few military pensioners have been employed to train them.

113. The conduct of the men in the Police force has improved. Although the strength of the force was increased by about one-fourth during the present year, only four men or 3 per cent. of the whole force were convicted of theft, &c., against six men or 7 per cent. of the force during the preceding year, and seven men were departmentally dismissed the service, and fourteen fined against six dismissed and five fined during the past year.

114. Since the 1st January 1880 every man who is enlisted has to give security of Rupees 50 for his good behaviour, and the taking of the above security seems to produce a good effect.

115. On the sanction of the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, the treasure guard at the Examiner's Office, Mhow, has been provided with arms and ammunition.

MHOW, } (Sd.) H. DANGERFIELD, *Manager,*  
The 10th July 1880. } *Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.*

FORM No. 121A.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

*Mileage results for the year 1879.*

<i>Details.</i>			<i>Amount.</i>
Train mileage	...	...	Miles 427,384
Gross earnings per train mile	...	...	Rs. 2.68
Expenses	...	...	" 2.00
Profit	...	...	" 0.68
Percentage of expenses on earnings	...	...	" 74.53
Do. of profits on total Capital expenditure	...	...	" 1.16
Do. of do. on cost of open line	...	...	" 1.46

## FORM No. 121B.

*Statement of traffic for the year 1879.**Railways.*—Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railways—

Total open line	...	...	... Miles	171
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*Passengers.*

First class	...	...	... No.	2,809
Second class	...	...	... „	11,335
Third class	...	...	... „	36,067
Fourth class	...	...	... „	760,109
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	... No.	810,350

*Receipts from*

Passengers	...	...	... Rs.	3,77,262 <i>a</i>
Parcels and luggage, &c.	...	...	... „	20,736 <i>b</i>
Merchandize and live-stock	...	...	... „	6,33,108
Railway materials	...	...	... „	61,362
Minerals	...	...	... „	372
Miscellaneous...	...	...	... „	52,998
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	... Rs.	11,45,838

Working expenses	...	...	... Rs.	8,54,010
Net profit	...	...	... „	2,91,828
European and East Indian staff	...	...	... No.	112
Native staff	...	...	... „	712
Capital expenditure up to 1879	...	...	... Rs.	25,22,709

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,

*Examiner of Accounts,**Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.**a* Includes Rupees 3,297 the cost of special trains*b* Rupees 14,000, the difference between the amount previously taken to account that accepted by the Postal Department has been written back in first-half of 1879.

## HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

*Financial account of Revenue and Expenditure for the official year 1879-80.*

	Original Budget Estimate.	Regular Budget Estimate.	Actuals.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Earnings of the line.</i>			
Coaching traffic ... ..	4,47,000	4,40,000	4,30,000
Goods traffic ... ..	6,51,000	7,50,000	7,10,000
Electric Telegraph earnings ... ..	2,500	2,500	3,000
Steam-boat earnings ... ..	...	...	...
Sundries ... ..	24,500	34,500	37,000
Total Earnings ...	11,25,000	12,27,000	11,80,000
Deduct—Increase in balance of outstandings earnings as per Appendix A ...	...	2,000	5,000*
Total Receipts ...	11,25,000	12,25,000	11,75,000
EXPENDITURE.			
<i>Working expenses.</i>			
Maintenance of way, work and stations A. ...	1,59,400	1,80,000	1,73,000
Locomotive expenses ... B. ...	2,72,900	3,15,000	3,10,000
Carriage and wagon expenses ... C. ...	65,900	1,61,000	1,42,500
Traffic expenses ... D. ...	1,65,300	1,57,000	1,44,500
General charges ... E. ...	1,40,000	1,11,000	1,04,500
Steam-boat service ... F. ...	...	...	...
Special miscellaneous expenses ... G. ...	3,500	4,000	3,500
Total Working expenses ...	8,07,000	9,28,000	8,78,000
Add—Increase to grant as per Appendix C ..	...	...	...
Do. to net debit balance of Suspense Account as per Appendix B ...	4,000	4,000	5,000
Total ...	8,11,000	9,32,000	8,83,000
Deduct—Increase to credit balance of demands payable ...	11,000	7,000	8,000
Net Expenditure against grant ...	18,00,000	9,25,000	8,75,000
Net Earnings ... ..	3,18,000	2,99,000	3,02,000
Net Receipts ... ..	3,25,000	3,00,000	3,00,000

\* Approximate figures for March last shown in this account, as the accounts for that month are not yet closed.

M H O W, }  
The 7th May 1880. }

(Sd.)

J. W. FORDHAM,

Examiner of Accounts,

Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

## HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate statement of Capital expenditure to end of March 1880.*

Heads of Account.				Expenditure.
				<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	2,16,987
Land	...	...	...	75,168
Construction of line	...	...	...	58,57,336
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	22,46,275
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	11,90,864
Plant	...	...	...	2,99,094
Rolling stock...	...	...	...	11,47,145
Total				1,10,32,869
Establishment	...	...	...	13,41,729
Total, Final heads				1,23,74,598
Increase in balance of suspense heads	...	...	...	24,770
Total				1,23,99,368
Deduct—Receipts on Capital accounts	...	...	...	41,053
Total				1,23,58,315
Deduct—Debits to Indian books by credits to expenditure in England for value of English stores and other items charged off in England and English outlay in suspense				34,14,678
Balance expenditure in India				89,43,637

*Approximate Financial Account of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1870-80.*

Main heads of expenditure.				Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant to end of year.	Outlay.
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land	...	...	...	1,500	3,020	18,350
Construction of line	...	...	...	31,770	31,190	29,380
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	29,720	79,485	44,530
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	1,60,600	1,71,415	1,53,800
Total, Construction account				2,23,590	2,85,110	2,46,060
Plant	...	...	...	1,06,500	25,000	30,010
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	400
Total				3,30,090	3,10,110	2,75,670
Establishment	...	...	...	21,190	21,890	16,390
Total, Final heads				3,51,280	3,32,000	2,92,060
Suspense account	...	...	...	—8,280	25,000	8,110
Grand Total				3,43,000	3,57,000	3,00,170
Deduct—Receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	170
Total				3,43,000	3,57,000	3,00,000
Deduct—Debits during the year to Indian books by credit to expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England				1,68,000	...	...
Net Indian expenditure				1,75,000	3,57,000	3,00,000

MHOW,  
The 7th May 1880. }

(Sd.)

J. W. FORDHAM, *Examiner of Accounts,*  
*Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.*



## SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

## INDORE-RUTLAM SECTION.

*Approximate Statement of Capital expenditure to end of March 1880.*

Heads of Accounts.				Expenditure.
				<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	1,33,521
Land	...	...	...	12,114
Construction of line	...	...	...	25,79,480
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	23,84,136
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	6,17,992
Plant	...	...	...	1,62,575
Rolling stock	...	...	...	9,68,860
Total				68,58,678
Establishment	...	...	...	10,38,086
Total, Final heads				78,96,764
Increase in balance of suspense heads	...	...	...	9,853
Total				79,06,617
<i>Deduct</i> —Receipts on Capital accounts	...	...	...	14,410
Total				78,92,207
<i>Deduct</i> —Debits to Indian books by credits to “Expenditure in England” for value of English stores and other items charged off in England and English outlay in suspense				32,64,571
Balance expenditure in India	...	...	...	46,27,636

M H O W, }  
*The 7th May 1880.* }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,  
*Examiner of Accounts,*  
*Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.*

## SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

## INDORE-RUTLAM SECTION.

*Approximate Financial Account of the Indore-Rutlam Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1879-80.*

Main heads of expenditure.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant.	Outlay.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land ... ..	...	5,000	8,260
Construction of line ... ..	12,500	76,160	27,200
Ballast and permanent-way ... ..	...	34,030	24,100
Stations and buildings ... ..	69,750	75,930	57,700
Total, Construction accounts ... ..	82,250	1,91,120	1,17,260
Plant ... ..	15,000	42,000	19,300
Rolling stock ... ..	3,12,840	1,90,500	1,47,100
Total ... ..	4,10,090	4,23,620	2,83,660
Establishment ... ..	23,380	23,380	12,430
Total, Final heads ... ..	4,33,470	4,47,000	2,96,090
Suspense account ... ..	-19,970	1,30,000	1,55,000
Grand Total ... ..	4,13,500	3,17,000	1,41,090
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Receipts on Capital accounts ... ..	...	...	90
Total ... ..	4,13,500	3,17,000	1,41,000
<i>Deduct—Debits during the year to Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England ... ..</i>	2,01,000	...	...
Net expenditure in India ... ..	2,12,500	3,17,000	1,41,000

M H O W, }  
The 7th May 1880. }

(Sd.)

J. W. FORDHAM,

Examiner of Accounts,

Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

*Detail of additional grant and reductions in grant to accompany the Financial Accounts of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways Revenue for the year 1879-80.*

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
Additional grant sanctioned in order on the regular estimate for the year.	1,25,000	Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 217-18—R.A., dated 27th February 1880.
Total additions ...	1,25,000	

*Detail of additional grant and reductions in grants to accompany the Financial Accounts of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1879-80.*

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
Additional grant given on submission of regular estimate.	1,82,000	Increased by Government of India, <i>vide</i> Resolution Nos. 217-18—R.A., dated 17th February 1880.

## SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

### INDORE-RUTLAM SECTION.

*Detail of additional grants and reductions in grants to accompany the Financial Account of the Indore-Rutlam Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1879-80.*

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Expenditure in India.</i>		
Additions made when submitting regular estimate.	1,04,500	Increased by Government of India, <i>vide</i> order Nos. 246-47—R.A., dated 1st March 1880.

MHOW,  
The 7th May 1880. }.

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,  
Examiner of Accounts,  
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

## APPENDIX A.

		TON MILES.			TRAIN MILES.					GOODS EARNINGS, EXCLUDING RENTS, DEMURAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS.		
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Total, up and down.	Down, loaded.	Proportion run for conveying up train, loaded.	Up.	Total, loaded train mileage up and down.	Amount.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	1st-half	19,33,140	22,44,200	41,82,340	88,380	44,190	33,163	6,027	82,353	3,28,945	3'99	3'99
	2nd-half	9,88,280	21,03,680	30,96,970	78,320	39,160	18,553	20,807	57,513	2,28,200	3'79	3'79
1879	1st-half	8,10,880	40,42,450	48,59,330	1,20,480	63,240	12,780	50,460	76,080	3,87,300	5'09	5'09
	2nd-half	9,89,800	34,05,730	43,95,530	97,860	-48,925	14,219	34,708	63,144	3,06,930	4'85	4'85
<div>Per ton mile excluding light miles run in consequence of down traffic being in excess of up traffic.</div> <div>Per train mile on total light.</div>												

How,

*The 10th July 1880.*

(Sd.) H. DANGERFIELD, *Manager*,

*Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.*

## SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

## RUTLAM TO NEEMUCH SECTION.

*Annual Report of progress for 1879-80.*

THE works on this line are now drawing towards completion, and there is little to record save the dates on which certain portions have been opened for traffic.

2. The piece from Rutlam to Jaora, twenty-one miles, was inspected for traffic on the 18th February last, and opened on the 25th idem. The line from Jaora to Mandsaur was inspected at the same time, but was not offered or considered as ready for traffic at that date. It was subsequently on the 8th April 1880 opened for traffic. The station buildings and station arrangements were even then very backward, but temporary works were run up and traffic has been carried successfully over this section. The road was carried on three or four diversions across streams where the bridges were unfinished.

3. The line will be ready for public traffic into Neemuch with all bridges completed before the end of this month, June 1880. The station works will be well advanced, but still incomplete. The accommodation will, however, be sufficient for the traffic at the present. All the works on the line, including the large changing station at Neemuch, should be finished by November or December next.

4. It appears likely that there will be an eventual saving on the revised estimate for this line of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and the works will, when finished, have been carried out in a complete and substantial manner, and requiring, it is believed, little or no additions at stations or elsewhere for some years.

5. Allusion was made in the last report to the want of feeder roads to the stations. Nothing has even yet been done in this direction.

6. I desire to bring specially to notice the excellent and very unusual services of Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, and of Messrs. A. Sullivan and J. Michell, Assistant Engineers.

7. Appended to this report will be found the required account statements. In Form N. it should be noticed that under the head Suspense accounts, a large reduction has yet to be made in the booked outlay against the estimate.

(Sd.)      HORACE BELL,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDORE-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY (RUTLAM-NEEMUCH SECTION).  
Capital Finance Accounts for 1879-80.

OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.													
Main heads of expenditure.		Budget Estimate.		Regular Estimate.		Outlay.	Deduct receipts on Capital accounts.		Net expenditure.		Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1879-80.	Sanctioned estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	...	-1,255	...	...	-1,255	2,27,181	2,25,926	2,27,206	...
Land	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	996	...	...	996	391	1,387	10,000	...
Construction of line	...	9,61,308	7,61,500	...	...	6,81,417	...	16	6,81,401	3,91,434	10,72,835	17,37,461	...
Ballast and permanent-way	...	9,83,000	11,70,000	...	...	10,25,797	...	8	10,25,789	4,37,677	14,63,466	19,67,287	...
Stations and buildings	...	2,73,500	2,54,000	...	...	1,53,235	...	1,495	1,51,740	40,846	1,92,586	5,43,274	...
Total Construction accounts	...	22,24,808	21,90,000	...	...	18,60,190	...	1,519	18,58,671	10,97,529	29,56,200	44,85,228	...
Plant	...	59,100	59,200	...	...	3,059	...	138	2,921	72,403	75,324	1,51,012	...
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,42,701	...
Establishment	...	2,01,152	2,01,552	...	...	2,00,373	...	50	2,00,323	2,35,531	4,35,854	5,71,435	...
Total Expenditure on final heads	...	24,85,060	24,51,352	...	...	20,63,622	...	1,707	20,61,915	14,05,463	34,67,378	58,50,376	...
Suspense accounts	...	-8,94,560	-7,15,352	...	...	-1,86,262	...	...	-1,86,262	22,09,318	20,23,056	...	...
Grand Total expenditure	...	15,90,500	17,36,000	...	...	18,77,360	...	1,707	18,75,653	36,14,781	54,90,434	58,50,376	...
Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England													
...	...	1,03,000	5,35,000	...	...	4,67,406	...	...	4,67,406	2,19,862	6,87,268	...	...
Net Indian outlay	...	14,87,500	12,01,000	...	...	14,09,954	...	1,707	14,08,247	33,94,919	48,03,166	58,50,376	...

MHOW, }  
The 28th May 1880.

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,  
Examiner of Accounts, S. N. State Railway.

## PART II.

## INDORE-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY (RUTLAM-NEEMUCH SECTION).

*Modification of grants for 1879-80.*

MAIN HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Additions.	Reductions.	Final grant at end of the year.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...	...	
Land ...	5,000	...	...	5,000	
Construction of line ...	9,61,308	...	1,99,708	7,61,600	
Ballast and permanent-way ...	9,85,000	1,85,000	...	11,70,000	
Stations and buildings...	2,73,500	...	19,500	2,54,000	
Plant ...	59,100	100	...	59,200	
Steam ferries ...	...	...	...	...	
Rolling stock ...	...	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	2,01,152	400	...	2,01,552	
Total Final heads ...	24,85,060	1,85,500	2,19,208	24,51,352	
Suspense accounts ...	8,94,560	1,79,208	...	7,15,352	
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,90,500	3,64,708	2,19,208	17,36,000	
Deduct-Debits to Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England ...	1,03,000	...	4,32,000	5,35,000	
Net Indian outlay ...	14,87,500	3,64,708	6,51,208	12,01,000	

How,  
The 28th May 1880. }

(Sd.)

J. W. FORDHAM,  
Examiner of Accounts,  
S. N. State Railway.

## SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY (RUTLAM-NEEMUCH SECTION.)

*Outlay on construction to end of year 1879-80.*

Head or sub-head of Account.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.					
		During the year 1879-80.		Previous to 31st March 1879.		Total to end of 1879-80.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—							
1. Survey expenses ...	...	2,27,206	—1,254 11 0	2,27,205 0 0		2,25,950 5 0	
2. Plant ...	...						
3. Establishment ...	...						
II.—LAND ...	10,000		995 11 2		391 0 0		1,386 11 2
III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—							
1. Earthwork ...	4,50,023		98,866 0 10		3,21,543 0 0		4,20,409 0 10
2. Bridgework—							
i. Minor bridges, culverts and flood openings, ...	10,54,930	{	1,85,119 2 10	18,671 0 0		2,03,790 2 10	
ii. Large bridges ...			3,91,685 5 5				
3. Tunnels ...	...		.....		.....		.....
4. Level-crossings, huts, lodges, &c, ...	36,949		4,960 2 8		649 0 0		5,609 2 8
5. Fencing ...	1,87,213		785 15 4		.....		785 15 4
6. Electric telegraph ...	8,346		.....		.....		.....
IV.—BALLAST AND PERMANENT-WAY—							
1. Ballasting ...	1,96,955		75,080 7 2		75,477 0 0		1,50,557 7 2
2. Permanent-way ...	17,70,332		9,50,716 12 3		3,62,207 0 0		13,12,923 12 3
V.—STATIONS AND BUILDINGS—							
1. Stations and offices ...	1,85,864		62,489 13 2		4,234 0 0		66,723 13 2
2. Workshops, store buildings. ...	5,500		1,337 4 8		1,129 0 0		2,466 4 8
3. Staff quarters ...	2,33,301		58,635 0 1		31,721 0 0		90,356 0 1
4. Station machinery ...	1,18,609		30,772 11 1		4,003 0 0		35,375 11 1
Total Construction Accounts ...	44,85,228		18,60,189 11 8		10,98,515 0 0		29,58,704 11 8
VI.—PLANT—							
1. Engineering ...	...	{	2,878 7 4	65,567 0 0		71,445 7 4	
2. Locomotive ...	...		536 1 0				
3. Carriage and wagon ...	...		.....				
4. Station and Office furniture...	...		—355 9 6		3,996 0 0		3,640 6 6
VII.—STEAM FERRIES ...	.....		.....		.....		.....
VIII.—ROLLING STOCK—							
1. Locomotive ...	...	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Carriage and wagon ...	6,42,701		.....				
IX.—ESTABLISHMENT—							
1. Direction ...	...	{	40,389 9 11	56,077 0 0		96,446 9 11	
2. Engineering ...	...		1,10,352 7 8				
3. Locomotive ...	...		421 15 11				
4. Traffic... ..	...		.....				
5. Stores... ..	...		19,004 0 4				
6. Audit and Accounts ...	...		18,548 3 0				
7. Medical and Sanitation ...	...		11,657 1 4				
Total Final heads ...	58,50,376		20,63,622 0 8		14,06,779 0 0		34,70,401 0 8
Suspense accounts ...	...		1,86,262 6 10*		22,09,318 0 0		20,23,055 9 2
Total ...	...		18,77,359 9 10		36,16,097 0 0		54,93,456 6 10
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital account ...	...		1,707 12 2		1,316 0 0		3,023 12 2
Total ...	...		18,75,651 13 8		36,14,781 0 0		54,90,432 13 8
Deduct.—Debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England. ...	...		4,67,405 11 5		2,19,862 0 0		6,87,267 11 5
Balance expenditure in India ...	...		14,08,246 2 3		33,94,919 0 0		48,03,165 2 3

\* See paragraph 7 of the Report. This will be largely reduced as a debit against estimate.

MHOW, }  
The 28th May 1880. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,  
Examiner of Accounts,  
S. N. State Railway.



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE NEEMUCH AND NUSSEERABAD STATE  
RAILWAY (SOUTHERN SECTION) FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

*First Division.*

EARTHWORK was commenced in January, scarcity of labor, deficiency in tools, and want of subordinates, impeded progress; taking this into consideration, a fair amount of work has been executed, and prospects for finishing improved.

Construction of line—  
Earthwork.

For minor bridges, about one-sixth of the total quantity of stone was quarried, and a good deal led to site.

Minor bridges.

Quarrying for major bridges progressing satisfactorily.

The stone in use is laminated limestone, found abundantly within easy distance of the work, except on the northern part of No. 3 Sub-division, where the lead

Class of stone.

will vary from three to six miles.

Collection of ballast commenced, but not much done, owing to want of labor, the men employed on earthwork will be available during the rains for ballast operations.

Ballasting.

Some material collected at Naigaon (mile 10) and at Chittore (mile 34) stations.

Passenger stations.

Assistant Engineer's bungalow at Chittore ready for roofing, and two small rest huts put up at 5th and 10th miles.

Staff quarters, temporary.

*Second Division.*

The operations on this division, owing to want of staff, tools, &c., had to be confined chiefly to the erection of Staff quarters, and to collecting such information as would be of use in the future, especially with regard to stone, which is not easily found, fitted for building throughout the division.

General.

The limestone formation dies out about the 40th mile, and all the hills bordering the line northwards belong to the gneiss group, and consist of gneiss, quartzite, hornstone, and hornblende.

Stone.

Some trial quarries at Amirgurbh (mile 56) were found deceptive. Good stone of its class (hornblende schist) was found in the neighbourhood of Bhilwara (67 mile), and near the Kothari river (73 mile); and about six miles west of Bhilwara, a quarry yielding excellent stone has been, and is extensively used by the natives.

Good progress was made in these at Amirghur (56 mile), Banas river (57½ mile), Goari (61 mile), Bhilwara (67½ mile), Kothari river (73 mile), and a temporary

Staff quarters.

store godown at Bhilwara was erected.

Parts I and II and Form N of the Finance Accounts of the Southern Section of the line for the year 1879-80 are forwarded herewith.

(Sd.) W. B. CARTER,

*Engineer-in-Chief.*

## PART I.

*Neebuch and Nusseerabad State Railway, Southern Section, Financial Accounts, 1879-80.*

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1879-80.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on Capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses ...	...	24,000	37,695	...	37,695	2,12,150	2,49,845	2,49,853
Land ...	...	2,000	298	...	298	...	298	12,000
Construction of line ...	...	1,08,000	28,568	...	28,568	...	28,568	21,18,450
Ballast and permanent-way ...	...	2,05,000	2,297	...	2,297	...	2,297	16,91,618
Stations and buildings...	...	22,000	7,278	...	7,278	...	7,278	2,90,729
Total Construction accounts ...	...	3,61,000	76,136	...	76,136	2,12,150	2,88,286	43,62,650
Plant ...	...	8,000	17,282	...	17,282	...	17,282	80,000
Steam ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,699
Establishment ...	...	18,000	14,397	3	14,394	...	14,394	3,20,000
Total expenditure on final heads ...	...	3,87,000	1,07,815	3	1,07,812	2,12,150	3,19,962	49,03,349
Suspense accounts ...	...	...	8,986	...	8,986	...	8,986	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	...	3,87,000	1,16,801	3	1,16,798	2,12,150	3,28,948	49,03,349
Deduct--Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian outlay ...	...	3,87,000	1,16,801	3	1,16,798	2,12,150	3,28,948	49,03,349

M H O W ,

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,

*The 17th June 1880.**Examiner of Accounts, H. & S. N. S. Railways.*

## PART II.

*Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway, Southern Section—Modification of grants for 1879-80.*

Main heads of Account.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Additions.	Reductions.	Final grant at end of the year.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Preliminary expenses. . .	...				
Land ...	...				
Construction of line ...	...				
Ballast and permanent-way ...	...				
Stations and buildings ...	...				
Plant ...	...				
Steam ferries ...	...				
Rolling stock ...	...				
Establishment ...	...				
Total final heads ...					
Suspense accounts ...					
Grand Total ...	3,87,000	...	...	3,87,000	
Deduct—Debits to Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.					
Net Indian outlay ...	3,87,000	...	...	3,87,000	

(Sd.) W. B. CARTER,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

[FORM N.]  
**NEEMUCH AND NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY, SOUTHERN SECTION.**  
*Abstract of Expenditure for the year 1879-80.*

Head or sub-head of Account.	Estimated Amount.	EXPENDITURE.				Percentage to amount of estimate.	Distribution on Suspense balance.	Total for 1879-80.
		During the year.		Previous.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
I. Preliminary expenses. <div><div>1. Survey expenses</div><div>2. Plant</div><div>3. Establishment</div></div>	Rs. 2,49,853	37,695 3 5	2,12,153 0 0	2,49,853 3 5				
II. Land ...	12,000	298 6 4	.....	298 6 4				
III. Construction of Line :—								
1. Earthwork ...	4,02,285	18,468 11 11	.....	18,468 11 11				
2. Bridgework—								
1.—Minor bridges, culverts, and flood openings	4,25,512	3,701 5 10	.....	3,701 5 10				
II.—Large do. ...	12,01,174	6,378 3 10	.....	6,378 3 10				
3. Tunnels ...	...	...	.....	.....				
4. Level crossings, huts, lodges, &c. ...	32,895	...	.....	.....				
5. Fencing ...	56,584	...	.....	.....				
6. Electric telegraph ...	...	...	.....	.....				
IV. Ballast and Permanent-way :—								
1. Ballasting ...	2,50,987	2,297 6 8	.....	2,297 6 8				
2. Permanent way ...	14,40,631	...	.....	.....				
V. Stations and Buildings :—								
1. Stations and offices ...	78,944	275 4 0	.....	275 4 0				
2. Workshops and store buildings ...	80,691	...	.....	.....				
3. Staff quarters ...	1,31,094	6,999 3 6	.....	6,999 3 6				
4. Station machinery ...	...	3 3 3	.....	3 3 3				
Total Construction accounts "	43,62,650	76,137 0 9	2,12,153 0 0	2,38,295 0 9				



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF NEEMUCH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY  
(NORTHERN SECTION) FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

*Temporary line.*—A commencement was made upon the temporary line on the 29th December 1879, and on the 31st March 1880, 34½ miles were reported as completed and ready for the permanent-way. This length is almost continuous, only short gaps occurring in one or two places. All work on the temporary line south of the Khari river was suspended on the 9th March, and shortly after this work was entirely stopped.

*Permanent line.*—Soon after commencing the temporary line on 29th December 1879 it was considered desirable to commence upon some of the permanent cuttings in order to secure reasonable gradients over the ridges. These (four in number) were put in hand during the month of January, and but little beyond dressing, slopes, &c., required to be done on the 31st March 1880.

A commencement was made upon the permanent bank in the 97th and 107th miles after the stoppage of the temporary line south of the Khari on the 9th March 1880. The main line bank through Singawal station was about half done and about four chains in mile 128.

The Assistant Engineer's bungalow at Barl had its foundations laid, while that at Bandanwarra was very nearly completed.

Store godowns at Nasirabad were completed.

Parts I and II of the Finance accounts of the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway for the year 1879-80 are attached herewith.

NASIRABAD, }  
The 1st June 1880. }

((Sd.) A. C. CREGEEN,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

PART I.  
Indore-Nasirabad State Railway (Nemuch-Nasirabad Section) Finance Accounts, 1879-80.

OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.																
Main heads of expenditure.		Budget estimate.		Regular estimate.		Outlay.		Deduct receipts on Capital account.		Net expenditure.		Net expenditure to end of 1879-80.		Sanctioned estimate.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	60,385	...	50,513	...	40	...	50,197	...	3,23,155	...	3,70,052	3,68,380	
Land	...	...	...	22,000	...	1,111	...	...	...	1,111	...	...	...	1,111	72,787	
Construction of line	...	...	...	1,33,000	...	91,001	...	3	...	81,058	...	...	...	31,058	31,30,811	
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	2,23,607	...	2,297	...	...	...	2,297	...	...	...	2,297	30,07,944	
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	20,500	...	8,862	...	...	...	8,862	...	...	...	8,862	4,47,311	
Plant	...	...	...	4,74,552	...	1,02,864	...	49	...	1,02,815	...	3,23,155	...	1,20,270	70,54,333	
Steam ferries	...	...	...	8,000	...	17,883	...	...	...	17,883	...	...	...	17,883	1,31,500	
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,699	
Establishment	...	...	...	35,115	...	24,734	...	3	...	34,731	...	...	...	24,731	6,35,000	
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	5,17,687	...	1,45,431	...	52	...	1,45,429	...	3,23,155	...	1,68,884	78,07,432	
	...	...	...	2,07,383	...	5,894	...	...	...	5,894	...	3,711	...	9,605	...	
Total expenditure on final heads				10,00,000		7,25,050		52		1,45,429		3,711		1,68,884		78,07,432
Grand Total expenditure				10,00,000		7,25,050		52		1,45,429		3,711		1,68,884		78,07,432
Deduct Receipts on Capital accounts				...		60		...		...		...		...		...
Deduct Debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.				...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Net Indian outlay				6,00,000		6,00,000		52		1,51,323		3,27,160		4,78,489		78,07,432

## PART II.

*Indore-Nasirabad State Railway (N. N. Section) modification of grants for 1879-80.*

Main heads of account.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Additions.	Re- ductions.	Final grant at end of year.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses ...				
Land ...				
Construction of line ...				
Ballast and permanent-way ...				
Stations and buildings ...				
Plant ...				
Steam ferries ...				
Rolling stock ...				
Establishment ...				
Total final heads ...				
Suspense accounts ...				
Grand Total ...	10,00,000	...	2,75,000	7,25,000
<i>Deduct—Debits to Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England ...</i>	4,00,000	...	2,75,000	1,25,000
Net Indian outlay ...	6,00,000	...	...	6,00,000

(Sd.) A. C. CREGGLEN,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,  
*Examiner of Accounts,*  
*Indore-Nasirabad State Railway.*



## CHAPTER VI.

### POST OFFICE.

The mails are conveyed over a total distance of 1,375 miles within the Agency limits, 228 miles of this are railway, for the rest dâk-runners have to be employed, whose average speed is between four and five miles an hour.

2. No fresh Post Offices were opened during the year, but the following new dâk lines were constituted :—

	Miles.
Jawad to Neemuch ... ..	10
Chanda to Shikarpoor ... ..	2½
Jaoia to Railway Station ... ..	1
Total ...	13½

3. The recent Post Office extension of the carrying and insurance system, while it affords no doubt great facilities to the public, cannot fail to be attended with great risk in the more unsettled parts of the Agency. No less than six highway robberies of mails occurred during the year, though the Deputy Post Master-General states that there was an escort in almost every case.

4. The approximate average number of letters, &c., received amounted to 2,692,156, and of letters, &c., issued to 2,701,701. The receipts were higher and the disbursements lower than in the year previous :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.   a.   p.	Rs.   a.   p.
Cash receipts ...	68,685   9   3	77,766   15   8
Disbursements ...	73,492   7   8	64,811   6   5

There is thus a working balance of Rupees 12,928-9-3 in favor of the Department

*Staging Bungalow receipts and expenditure during the year 1879-80.*

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Public Works Department ...	3,359	...	3,621	392	556	4,569
Under Political Agencies ...	3	3,362	192	18	...	210
Total ...	...	3,362	3,813	410	556	4,779

## CHAPTER VII.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The following statement shows the length of line and number of offices of Government Telegraphs within the limits of the Central India Agency for the year 1879-80 :—

## LINES.

From	To	NUMBER OF MILES.				Number of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and any local circumstances requiring notice.
		At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Discontinued during the year.	Remaining at end of year.		
Morar Railway Station	Gwalior Fortress	...	...	...	23	1	The section of line, Rutlam to Neemuch, 82.45, has been moved during the year from the road to the railway, and two wires added for railway use.
Ditto ditto	Morar ...	...	...	...	2-062	4	
Ditto ditto	Indore Junction	...	...	...	298-515	1	
Indore Junction	Indore Office	...	...	...	8	7	
Ditto ditto	Indore Railway Station	...	...	...	1	6	
Ditto ditto	Khundwa ...	...	...	...	83-625	4	
Indore Railway Station	Futteeahabad Junction...	...	...	...	24-6	4	
Ditto ditto	Neemuch ...	...	...	...	132-85	3	
Futteeahabad Junction	Ujjain ...	...	...	...	14	2	
Ditto ditto	Indore City	...	...	...	1	1	
Indore Railway Station		560-062			560-752		2. This return omits the section Morar Railway Station to Phoolbagh, 1.25 miles line, three wires which runs along the Sindia State Railway, and is under the Rajpootana Division.

## OFFICES.

AT WHAT PLACE.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year.	No. of offices opened during the year.	Class of office.	Reasons for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Beora ...	...	...	899	...	3rd	Does not include Railway offices, of which there are twenty-five under departmental manage- ment in the division, two of which were opened during this year.
Goona ...	...	...	1,502	...	3rd	
Gwalior (Fortress)	...	...	175	...	3rd	
Indore (Main)	...	...	9,898	...	2nd	
Ditto (City) ...	...	...	9,382	...	3rd	
Alhow ...	...	...	3,438	...	2nd	
Morar ...	...	Nil.	4,445	13	2nd	
Mandsur ...	...	Nil.	5,178	...	3rd	
Nemuch ...	...	...	3,504	...	3rd	
Ujjain ...	...	...	7,374	...	2nd	
Rutlam ...	...	...	5,755	...	2nd	
Shajapoor ...	...	...	920	...	3rd	
Jaora ...	...	...	3,237	...	3rd	

# CHAPTER VIII.

## MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency are detailed in the following statement:—

	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTALIONS.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.		
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.
<b>TROOPS OF THE LINE.</b>								
Mhow Division ... (Mhow, Neemach, Mohidpur,	1	439	1 (H. Q.)	2	233	2	1,221	1
Gwalior District ... (Morar, Gwalior Fort, and Sipri)	...	...	344	3	364	1 & 3 Companies	990	2
Saugor District ... (Nowgong and Sutra)	...	...	164	Detachment	143	Detachment	165	Detachment
Total ...	1	439	2 & 2 Detachments	5 & Detachment	740	3 Regiments, & 1 Detachment, & 3 Companies.	2,376	3 & Detachment.
<b>LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.</b>								
Central India Horse ... Agar and Goona	...	...	2 Wings	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion ... Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Bheel Corps ... Sirdarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2 Wings	...	...	...	...	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								
	1	439	2 Regiments, & 2 Wings, and 2 Detachments.	5 & Detachment	740	3 Regiments, & 1 Detachment, & 3 Companies.	2,376	5 & Detachment.
								4,145

\* A Wing of each regiment on field service.

The total strength of the force is:—

1 Regiment, European Cavalry	...	...	439
2 Regiments, 2 Wings, and 2 Detachments, Native Cavalry	...	...	958
5 Battalions and Detachment of Artillery	...	...	740
3 Regiments, 1 Detachment, and 3 Companies of European Infantry	...	...	2,376
5 Regiments and Detachment, Native Infantry	...	...	4,145
Total	...	...	<u>8,658</u>

#### ANNUAL REPORTS OF LOCAL CORPS, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

2. The periodical change of stations between the two regiments was effected in November, the 2nd Regiment relieving the 1st Regiment at Agar.

In the beginning of the year a wing of each regiment was ordered for service in Kabul.

The usual guards on the high road are maintained, but have been slightly reduced in strength.

The wing of the 1st Regiment at Goona was inspected by Brigadier-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., Commanding Gwalior District, on the 29th March.

#### BHOPAL BATTALION.

3. *Strength, duties, &c.*—The average strength of the Battalion during the year was 896 men, average number effective at headquarters 577, of whom eighty were on duty daily. Eleven detachments, numbering in the aggregate 669 men, proceeded on command and escort duty.

*Health.*—The health of the regiment has been good since its return to Sehore, but on the march from Peshawur to Jhelum in June last, a number of men died from cholera. The proportion of sick was 3.3 per cent. for the whole year, the total number of deaths was thirty-nine, of these three died at Sehore, one on escort duty in the district, four at their homes on sick leave, six beyond Jumrood, and twenty-five on the march from Peshawur to Sehore.

*General conduct, Court-martials, &c.*—The conduct of the men during the year has been satisfactory: one non-commissioned officer and one sepoy were tried by summary court-martial, and punished for neglect of duty, and one sepoy was sentenced to six months' hard labor for insubordination.

*Parades, drills, &c.*—The usual parades were carried on during the drill season, and the regiment was instructed in the formation for attack, skirmishing in the open country, battalion and outpost duties.

The special recruits course of musketry instruction and target practice was commenced for the whole regiment in November, and up to the 1st April seven companies have been put through the course of individual, independent and volley firing, and several inferior shots have been put through a second time as casuals.

A considerable interruption took place in the course owing to the necessity of preparing the Battalion for the annual inspection, the number of European officers being insufficient to carry on both duties at the same time.

Under the sanction of the Agent, Governor-General, the practice is now being efficiently supervised by the Subadar-Major and Subadar Doorga Sing in turn, and this allows of the Adjutant giving his undivided attention to the large number of recruits under training, and of the Officiating Commandant supervising the preliminary instruction of the companies preparing for their course.

One squad of fifty-five recruits have been put through a course of musketry by the Adjutant, out of which sixteen have passed the test laid down in the Musketry Regulations.

*Recruits, invalids, discharge, &c.*—During the year 181 recruits have been entertained, sixty-nine were enlisted in the Punjab by recruiting parties sent for the purpose, nine in the North-West Provinces and Oudh by a Havildar on leave, and 103 were entertained at head-quarters, being chiefly men of the North-West Provinces related to men in the regiment.

Five Native officers and 118 non-commissioned officers and men have been transferred to the pension establishment, eleven have been discharged at their own request, sixteen short service men with gratuity, and one on account of sentence by Court-martial; one man was discharged as a bad character.

*European Officers.*—Colonel Forbes re-joined the regiment in August 1879, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss of the command; within the month Colonel Forbes left on furlough, leaving Major Peart, the 2nd in Command, in command of the regiment in addition to his own duties; this arrangement remained in force until the return of Captain C. Ransford from furlough in January last, when he took over the duties of 2nd in Command. In the end of February Captain Ransford proceeded in command of a wing of the regiment to relieve a wing of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry at Agar, and is at present there, so that the head-quarters are again left with only the Officiating Commandant and Adjutant.

*Annual inspection.*—The Battalion was inspected by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Mhow Division on the 18th and 19th of December 1879.

4.

## MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

I. Total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1880—

Bheels	...	...	...	...	...	375
Bhilalas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	100
Banjarias	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other castes	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						552

II. Indore wing

## III. Detachments—

1. Satpoora Hills	...	...	...	59
2. Rajpoor...	...	...	...	25
3. Baiwani	...	...	...	5
4. Rutlam ...	...	...	...	15
Total				289

IV. A wing of the regiment under Major Miller, 2nd in Command, was ordered to Indore to relieve a wing of a regular regiment of Native Infantry withdrawn under the exigencies of the Afghan war. The regiment also formed part of the Agent Governor-General's escort this cold season, as it did last year.

V. The price of wheat having fallen below Rupee 1 for thirteen seers, we are recruiting up to our full strength of 500, having been for two years fifty below it. To obtain these, however, of the right sort, and to replace thirty-nine pensioned men (in all eighty-nine) will take some time, as owing to the cheapness of food the inducements to enlist are fewer, and recruits do not come in rapidly.

VI. Shelter trench and pit drill for the regiment has been discontinued by order.

VII. The conduct of the regiment has been fairly good.

VIII. Health good.

## IX. Savings Bank—

			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1879	...	...	2,230 10 0
Deposited during the year ...	...	...	4,665 2 0
Total			6,895 12 0
Withdrawn during the year	...	...	2,610 13 6
Balance on 31st March 1880	...	...	4,281 14 6

## X. Regimental School—

*Daily average of attendance.*

English, Urdu and Hindi	...	...	...	6.95
English and Urdu ...	...	...	...	12.79
English and Hindi...	...	...	...	4.82
Urdu ...	...	...	...	2
Hindi ...	...	...	...	114.74
Total				141.30

*Expenditure.*

Salaries	...	...	...	853
Contingencies	...	...	...	423
Total				1,276

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. *Bhopal*.—Lientenant M. J. Meade was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent for boundary settlement in December 1879. One long standing dispute between Sironj and Maksudangurh was settled and two awards amended. Thirteen disputes have been enquired into, but await final disposal.

The dispute between Bhopal and the Central Provinces regarding the right to land at Tamcharu on the Nerbudda has been finally adjusted, and the boundary line demarcated.

Lieutenant Meade's transfer to Hyderabad at the close of the year again left Bhopal without an officer for this work.

2. *Bundelkhand*.—Of the numerous disputes in this district of many separate jurisdictions, twenty-three have been settled without appeal, *viz.*, seventeen by the Boundary Officer, Major Homfray, and six by the Agency.

3. *Western Malwa*.—The number of boundary disputes disposed of during the year was thirteen. There was one appeal, which was disposed of.

4. *Bhopawar*.—Six cases have been settled this year, many of them of long standing.

5. *Manpur*.—The boundary between Chuna Bhati (Jamnia) and Nai Baroda, Pergunnah Dikthan (Gwalior), was laid down and masonry pillars erected.

#### II.—STUDS.

6. The horse fair held at Agar for several days from the 25th April produced some good horses, mostly the produce of the Government stallions: 129 horses in all were brought for exhibition. Prizes to the extent of Rupees 264 were given for the best of each age, from one year to four years old, twenty-one horses of these were sold.

#### III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

##### *Report by the Residency Surgeon.*

7. The number of these institutions in the Central India Agency at the end of the year was fifty-three, one more than last year from the opening of the Victoria Hospital, Bhopal.



HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.				Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccination.
Malwa Dispensaries	...	...	7	71,874	356	3,889
Bhopal Agency	...	...	7	32,410	165	11,555
Baghelkhand	...	...	6	15,083	289	7,840
Bundelkhand	...	...	16	13,050	658	34,886
Gwalior	...	...	4	12,746	48	1,389
Bhopawar	...	...	5	11,748	78	1,297
Manpur	...	...	4	10,260	28	300
Jaora	...	...	1	10,870	177	409
Mhow	...	...	3	8,660	24	733
Total				186,701	1,823	62,303

The above shows the total treated to be 47·7 greater than in 1876, a year of famine and disease, and it is 28,975 more than in 1877, which may be taken as an average year. The number of known deaths is 450 less than in 1878, in which year a large number of famine refugees died in Malwa.

The number of vaccinations 62,303, after allowing for no return of vaccination from the Begum of Bhopal vaccinators, shows an increase of 2,329 in the total vaccinated. The number is not large considering the extent of territory, but only those who have experienced it know the difficulty in carrying out vaccination in Native States, where, as in Central India, the prejudices of the people are strongly against it, and the local officials, far from giving the vaccinators their countenance and support, are often themselves hostile to the introduction of vaccination.

8. *Surgical operations.*—The following return shows an increase for the year of seventy-two in the number of major operations. If, as is generally accepted, the number of important surgical operations may be regarded a trustworthy evidence of the efficient working of a hospital and its appreciation by the people, this return shows there is much to be desired in the majority of these institutions in Central India; as of the 441 major operations, 357 were done at the seven Malwa dispensaries, forty-seven at the Baghelkhand dispensaries, and only thirty-nine were returned from the remaining thirty-seven dispensaries:—

*Surgical operations.*

DISPENSARIES.				Major.	Minor.
Malwa	...	...	...	357	5,069
Baghelkhand	...	...	...	45	670
Goona Dispensary (Gwalior)	...	...	...	18	121
Bundelkhand	...	...	...	11	56
Bhopal	...	...	...	10	1,133
Total				441	7,049

## REPORT BY DR. BEAUMONT, RESIDENCY SURGEON AND SUPERINTENDENT.

9. *Malwa Charitable Dispensaries.*—There are seven of these—Indore Main Hospital and Dispensary in the station of Indore, and a dispensary at each of the following places—City of Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar.

The total treated at the seven institutions was 71,874, a number considerably larger than in any previous year except 1878, when, in consequence of scarcity of food, greater sickness and influx of famine refugees to Malwa from less fortunate districts, the number treated rose from 65,893 in 1877 to 77,142 in 1878. In Malwa the past year has been a fairly healthy one. Cholera or small-pox was not heard of; fevers were slightly more prevalent than ordinarily, the percentage to total treated being 25·70, 3 per cent. above the average. This increased percentage of fever cases is, I think, partly owing to the treatment of fevers being more successful, and therefore more appreciated since the Government cinchona alkaloids are procurable. Formerly quinine was the only really efficient remedy for malarious fevers, and it was too expensive to allow of its ordinarily being given in sufficiently large doses to treat fevers so successfully as is now done by the cinchona alkaloids. Malarious fevers being so very prevalent in Central India, it is much to be regretted that so very efficient and inexpensive a remedy as the cinchona alkaloids should not be available to the people generally. The very few dispensaries scattered over the country at intervals of fifty or hundred miles or more can do but little for the mass of the people who have become so accustomed to the idea of having fever, that unless a remedy is brought to their very doors will make no effort to obtain it; and at present the dispensaries are at such distances as to be quite out of the reach of the mass of the people. Political officers could do much if they would bring the cinchona alkaloids to the notice of their Chiefs, and use their influence to induce them to procure it, and establish permanent agencies for its distribution through the village accountants ("putwaries"). As it may not bring it quite near enough to recommend it as a valuable medicine procurable at Calcutta, the services of the Agency Surgeons would in doubt be gladly given to procure the medicine, and assist in its distribution, which would not be difficult as it is issued in one pound canisters. It would further assist if pills were prepared at the Agency dispensaries, and disposed of in quantity at a price to cover the cost only. In this way maunds of the alkaloids and many thousands of pills have been sent out from the Indore Hospital.

The rulers of Dhar, Rutlam, and Dewas readily responded to my recommendation of this valuable medicine. I have supplied to them about hundred pounds of it, which has been distributed throughout their territories. There was no difficulty in bringing the medicine into use. It was made into pills, and sent to the putwaries. The villagers took the pills, readily glad to find a remedy so near home, a few trials established the reputation of the pills, and further supplies have been repeatedly asked for.

10. *Indore Main Hospital and Dispensary.*—This institution is under the immediate charge of the Residency Surgeon, in it he is very zealously and ably assisted by the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Gunput Sing.

The number of in-patients was 1,571, out-patients 12,828, not quite so many as in the famine of last year, but still considerably above the average of former years. Did the increase permit it, the hospital might always be more than filled with patients, but, as it is limited, the admissions are restricted to cases of severer forms of disease or injury requiring frequent attention.

During the past few years I have had built, from various donations raised for the purpose, twenty single-roomed houses with a small cooking place for each. These have greatly extended the benefits of hospital treatment, and brought it within the reach of a large class often urgently requiring it, but who, from caste, social reasons, or from the sufferers being females, really could not come for treatment into the ordinary wards of a hospital. Into these houses they come readily attended by their husbands, wives, or other relatives, and reside in comfort and comparative privacy, which they appreciate very highly. The houses are almost constantly filled. The patients in them support themselves, and some on leaving show their gratitude by making a contribution to the hospital.

*Surgical operations.*—The number of major operations was 301, considerably more than in any previous year, a very satisfactory evidence of the confidence of the people in the treatment afforded them at this hospital: not many years ago when a surgical operation was proposed, often the patient would run straight away out of the hospital, now it is very different: they come from everywhere from Rajpootana to Khandeish prepared to submit to whatever is necessary, usually saying when an operation is proposed, that they know whatever is best will be done for them, not unfrequently their faith in surgery is embarrassing, many incurable cases, neglected cancers, hopeless blindness, &c., beg to be operated, and will not be persuaded they cannot be cured, if I would only but try an operation.

Of the 301 operations, 139 were on the eye, ninety-three of these for cataract, twenty-six for the formation of artificial pupil, fourteen iridectomies for glaucoma, and six extirpations of the eye-ball. Of the operations in general surgery there were thirty amputations, twenty lithotomies, seven excisions of large tumours, seven for restoration of the nose, six for harelips. Of the operations that for extraction of cataract shows the greatest increase. I expected that after a few years when I had worked off the old outstanding cases of this affection, that the number of patients would have fallen off. Instead of that the operation becomes more widely known, there is a steady increase in the number of applicants for it.

*Artificial pupil, twenty-six operations.* This is usually a very beneficial operation. It is resorted to in cases of opacity of the cornea shutting off the rays of light from the pupil. The removal of a small piece of the iris opposite a clear portion of the cornea restores good useful vision; not unfrequently I undertake it at the solicitation of the patient when there is not hope of giving more vision than will enable the patient to see his way to get about, but in such cases even this is received as a boon.

There were seven applicants for new noses in all, this important feature was successfully restored much to the gratification of the recipients, all females, as to the moral effect of this operation doubt may be entertained.

There were six operations for harelip. It is only of late that this operation has been sought for. Last year I operated on a bunniah in the city for a very unsightly harelip. The lip united so evenly and perfectly as to leave scarcely a trace of the operation. The man was so delighted that he has become quite an apostle of plastic surgery, seizing villagers with harelips in the market place, and haling them off to the hospital.

11. *Indore City Dispensary*.—The number treated at this dispensary was 19,433, many more than at any dispensary in Central India. In the large city of Indore there is a great field which is now well worked, 1,822 minor operations were done here, major operations are sent on to the Main Hospital, as that dispensary is for out-patients only.

12. *Ujjain Dispensary*.—The attendance here is very good. The Native Doctor, Ramdial, is attentive and a fair operator, seventeen major operations were done by him during the year. The new dispensary buildings are approaching completion, and will soon be fit for occupation. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia when here at Indore in July made an additional contribution of Rupees 60 per month to provide for the support of in-patients here.

13. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—10,866 out, and 120 in-patients. The attendance here continues good. Thakur-ud-din, the Native Doctor, is kind and attentive to his patients. He is a successful operator; of his twelve major operation cases, only one died—an amputation of the thigh.

14. *Dhar Dispensary*.—The number of patients here is increasing, and is now large considering the size of the town. Vishnu Punt, the Native Doctor, is very popular. Most cases of important operation came into Indore Hospital. When visiting this dispensary, I operated on six cases of cataract; four other important operations were done by the Native Doctor.

15. *Dewas*.—The attendance here (4,562) continues about the same.

I am disappointed that it should not have increased. A well educated graduate of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is in charge of the dispensary, more work could be done if he exerted himself I think: Twelve major operations were done in the year.

16. *Agar Dispensary* had 3,108 out-patients, 177 in-patients, five major operations. This dispensary was well cared for by Dr. Keegan of the Central India Horse. The attendance is probably as numerous as can be expected, Agar being but a small place.

17. *Bhopal Agency*.—Seven dispensaries. This year an important addition has been made to these institutions by the opening of the Victoria Hospital in the city of Bhopal. The number treated in the six old dispensaries was 23,856, an increase of 1,893 in the previous years.

18. *Sehore Dispensary* is at the head-quarters of Political Agency, and under the direct charge of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Allen. Here 5,633 patients were treated, 1,669 fewer than last year, which is accounted for the number of famine-stricken starving poor who flocked into Sehore in 1878 expecting relief from the European community. These made the number of the dispensary patients unusually large. At this, the only dispensary where any important surgical operations are done, there were twenty major operations, twelve less than last year.

19. *Pictoria Hospital, Bhopal*.—This hospital provided by Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum as a charitable hospital was opened for the treatment of patients in March 1879.

It is a handsome, solidly constructed building, providing accommodation for twenty males and eight females as in-patients, and out-patients, dispensary, and other necessary offices. Her Highness the Begum was most liberal in fitting up and furnishing the hospital, and providing a proper outfit of surgical instruments and medicines. This hospital is an immense boon to Bhopal, which has been till now without any provision for medical and surgical relief. The people have not been slow to avail themselves of its advantages, 176 in-patients and 7,971 out-patients have applied for treatment in the ten months from its opening. The Hospital Assistant in charge, Wullee Mahomed, is reported on by Dr. Allen in the highest terms, which is very satisfactory, as on him the success of the hospital largely depends. The success of this hospital will, it may be hoped, stimulate Her Highness the Begum to establish dispensaries in several of the larger towns in her territories.

20. *Beora Dispensary*.—Three thousand two hundred and fifty-five patients treated, a slight falling off as compared with previous years, probably from some cause as at Sehore.

21. *Bhilsa Dispensary*.—Seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one total treated, 2,258 more than in previous year, which is very satisfactory, being in a fertile populous district this dispensary may be expected to increase in importance.

22. *Narsingarh, Khilchipoor, and Kurwai Dispensaries*.—There is an increase in the number of patients at all these.

The number of vaccination at all the dispensaries is good, considering they are in native territories; last year the return included two vaccinators by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal staff of vaccinators: this year no mention is made of their work.

As Dr. Allen remarks the supply of European medicines to the dispensaries is probably too small. It must be so, seeing it was within Rupees 100 for each. Half this sum might, with great advantage, have been expended on cinchona alkaloids alone. At the Sehore Dispensary, where the number of patients was not very large, the charge was Rupees 398, and as the expenditure occurred under Dr. Allen's immediate supervision, there was not likely any extravagance.

23. *Baghelkhand Agency*.—Six dispensaries. Fifteen thousand and eighty-three patients were treated during the year, 1,439 more than in

last year. These dispensaries are zealously worked by the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Goldsmith, and are steadily increasing in usefulness, more especially that, under his immediate charge at Sutna, here forty-five important surgical operations were done by him. A widely spread but not very severe outbreak of cholera prevailed in this Agency from April till nearly September. As usual in native territories the exact information as to the number of deaths is not available. Two hundred and one cases were treated from the dispensary, of these 102 are known to have proved fatal. Dr. Goldsmith states that he made inquiry as to the origin of the outbreak, but was not able to ascertain that the disease was imported.

24. *Bundelkhand*.—Sixteen dispensaries. Total treated 13,050. The dispensary in Nowgong station is the only one under the supervision of an European medical officer; here 2,584 patients were treated, the balance 10,466 at fifteen Native States dispensaries, an average of 692 patients for each, a miserable result indeed. Here I suppose, as usual in Native State dispensaries without supervision, the Hospital Assistant finding no one takes any interest in, knows or cares how the dispensary work is done, neglects it, and if possible attaches himself to the person of the Chief as physician or hanger-on in any capacity, and the few patients who come to the dispensary are left to the tender mercies of the compounder. Until a medical officer is specially appointed to the charge of dispensaries of this Agency, there is little hope of any good work being done in them.

25. *Gwalior Agency*.—In the very extensive territories of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia there are but seven dispensaries. Three of these—Gwalior, Sipri, and Jawad—are managed by the Durbar. Four are under the supervision of European medical officers. At Gwalior dispensary there is a return of 4,447 patients treated. When I visited Gwalior last year, I found a large field for hospital work, and next to nothing being done. The Hospital Assistant, a very good one, and was so occupied by his duties at the palace, that the compounder was really in charge of the dispensary, and the patients were very few. I visited the dispensary every morning, and it was soon besieged by patients, many of them requiring operations which they were very glad have done. As in Bundelkhand a medical officer is much wanted for the Gwalior Agency to attend to the development of dispensaries and vaccination.

Of the four dispensaries under European supervision, only Goona remains to be noticed. It has been well cared for by Dr. Grant, of the Central India Horse; 321 in-patients and 1,363 out-patients were treated, eighteen major operations were done during the year, being the only institution of the kind for a distance of 200 miles along the Agra and Bombay road; it is of considerable importance, but its usefulness is much crippled from want of funds. Dr. Grant reports there is now a considerable debt on the dispensary. If local funds are not available for its relief, probably assistance might be had from the Gwalior Durbar.

26. *Manpur Bheel Agency*.—Four dispensaries. Total treated 10,260; a very creditable increase of 18 per cent. in the previous year. Those dispensaries are favorably reported on and are doing good work.

27. *Bhopawar Agency*.—Six dispensaries. The total treated at these dispensaries was 11,482, almost the same as last year. There was an increase of 599 at Ali Rajpoor, hundred at Jobut, and a compensating decrease at the other four dispensaries.

The number of patients at the Amjhera dispensary fell from 734 in 1878 to 427 in 1879. This evidences something seriously wrong. Dr. Odevaine notes the decrease, but does not offer any opinion on it, which is to be regretted. If the dispensary does not show much more work done next year, the Hospital Assistant should be changed, or the dispensary moved to a more promising locality.

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## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 10th June 1880.

From—COLONEL WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, C.B., Political Agent, Gwalior,  
To—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E., Agent, to the Governor-  
General in Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for 1879-80.

2. I received charge of this office on 19th September 1879 from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, who was ordered to the front on special political duty.

3. The total annual rainfall has been 34·79 during the year of report, that of 1878-79 was 26·77.

4. The general health, both in Morar Cantonment and Gwalior territory, was unsatisfactory from June till September 1879. Malarious and enteric fevers towards the end of the year followed by dysentery. There was a little cholera from June till beginning of September 1879.

5. From the returns received from Gwalior Durbar, it appears that 579 cases of cholera occurred in Gwalior and surrounding districts, of which 390 were fatal, and that in Morar garrison the number of deaths during 1879-80 have been registered as follows :—

European	...	...	...	...	...	55
Native	...	...	...	...	...	34

6. The European troops in Morar garrison were moved into the cholera camps outside the cantonments whenever epidemic appeared.

7. There were ten cases of cholera in Morar Sadr Bazar, of which five proved fatal.

8. The troops in Morar consist of the following :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.			
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
At Morar ...	...	...	1 Regt.	316	2	257	1 Regt.	715	2	1,512
At Gwalior Fortress ...	...	...	...	...	1	65	3 Cos.	304	Guard only taken from above (35).	
At Sipri ...	...	...	Det.	25	...	...	...	...		
Local Corps under Central India Agency, Gooena ...	...	...	1	140	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL ...	...	...	2	481	3	322	1 Regt. 3 Cos.	1,019	2	1,512

9. Major Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, proceeded to Europe on four months' special leave, and Captain McGhee received charge of the office on the 12th March 1880, he has discharged the duties of this office satisfactorily.

10. Captain A. P. Thornton, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, was transferred to Rajpootana as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, he left on the 23rd January 1880. Owing to there being no officer available in the Morar garrison, the charge of Morar Treasury was, in communication with the Brigadier-General Commanding the station, made over by Captain Thornton to Munshi Fuhr-ood-deen, Head Clerk of this Agency, who has discharged the duties of the Morar Treasury in addition to his own in this office to my entire satisfaction. He has cleared the arrears in the treasury which had arisen in consequence of the absence of the Head Clerk. This officer has great claims to be appointed permanently as Treasury Officer, Morar, as his services have been several times reported on and commended by my predecessors.

11. The transactions of the Gwalior Residency Treasury during the year of report have been as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
In hand on 31st March 1879	...	...	...	15,94,291	4 10
Receipts during 1879-80	...	...	...	28,28,416	2 11
			Total	44,22,707	7 9
Disbursements during 1879-80	...	...	...	39,73,740	11 0
Balance on 1st April 1880	...	...	...	4,48,966	12 9
			Total	41,22,707	7 9

12. Six lakhs were paid in 1879-80 by Maharaja Scindia in liquidation of the loan of 50 lakhs.

13. Inland Money orders to the number of 1,226, and of the value of Rupees 38,015, have been issued, and 289, amounting to Rupees 16,396-10, have been cashed.

14. The number of Overland Money orders issued has been forty-eight, amounting to Rupees 3,105-3-3, and nine, amounting to Rupees 221-7-3, have been cashed.

15. The decrease in issue and payment of Inland and Overland Money orders in comparison to previous years is attributable to the Money Order Branch of this Treasury having been transferred to Postal Department on the 1st January 1880.

16. A District Saving's Bank was opened at this Treasury in April 1879, the transactions of which during the year have been as follows:—

Amount deposited by eight persons ...	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount repaid to five persons ...	4,470	0	0
Interest paid on repayment of deposits ...	2,340	0	0
Principal amount of Saving's Bank deposits remaining unpaid at close of 1879-80 amounts to ...	40	7	0
17 The following ...	2,130	0	0

17. The following tributes were received and paid through this office to Gwalior Durbar during this year:—

Tullain rent for Fusli year 1286, Chilkee Rupees	...
Nana Shahi " " " " " " " " " " " "	...
" " " " " " " " " " " "	...
" " " " " " " " " " " "	...
Total	1,51,652

18. The original report showing progress of work done and state of roads in Gwalior territory furnished by the Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, for 1879-80, is attached to this report.

19. The following returns show the working of the Telegraph Department during the period of report:—

		Number of messages despatched.	Number of messages received, in- cluding transit mes- sages.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gwalior	...	154	259	413	325 0 0	368 8 0
Morar	...	4,135	5,496	9,631	7,745 11 0	3,936 12 5
Total	...	4,289	5,755	10,044	8,070 11 0	4,305 4 5

20. From the return furnished by the Post Master, Gwalior, for 1879-80, it would appear that no record is kept of ordinary covers received or despatched. The receipts are shown to be Rupees 52,610-8-1, and disbursements Rupees 21,607-7-1.

21. The average speed of mail-runners is shown at five miles per hour, and that of mail-cart at eight miles. Since the opening of the railway from Hetampur to Gwalior, the mail-carts have ceased running.

22. The Post Master of Gwalior reported on the 15th September 1879 that the mails despatched from his office on 14th idem to Goona were plundered by highway robbers at Chirwai on the Sipri road about seventeen miles from the Lashkar, in which one insured parcel containing ninety gold mohurs and 501 Jeypoor Rupees, valued at Rupees 2,200, was plundered. The matter was instantly brought to the notice of Gwalior Durbar, with request that effectual steps might be taken for the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the plundered property; the case was also duly reported to the Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee at Indore.

23. The result of the Durbar's inquiry in case in question has not yet been communicated to this office, it is believed that no clue of the plundered property or the robbers has yet been found.

24. The following return relates to the Residency Jail:—

Number of prisoners on 1st April 1879	...	...	45
Number of prisoners admitted during 1879-80...	...	...	208
Total	...	...	253

25. The total cost under this head during the year amounts to Rupees 3,029-8-3.

26. The daily average number of prisoners were 37.9, and the annual cost of each prisoner is Rupees 81-14.

27. The health of the prisoners has been good.

28. The Maharaja's Lashkar Charitable Dispensary still occupies the old and inconvenient spot near Nan-Lakha as stated in the Annual Report for 1878-79.

29. The following is a return of the charitable dispensaries in His Highness the Maharaja's territory :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.				Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.		
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
<i>Under British supervision.</i>									
Lashkar Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	4,447	14	45	2,910	0	8
Goona ditto ditto	...	...	...	1,331	3	1,325	3,036	3	10
Bhilsa ditto ditto	...	...	...	7,534	8	1,274	914	12	0
Total	...	...	...	13,315	25	2,644	6,891	0	6
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>									
Sipri Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	1,588	7	...	600	2	10
Jawad ditto ditto	...	...	...	5,377	24	19	2,224	14	10
Total	...	...	...	6,965	31	19	2,825	1	8
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	20,280	56	2,663	9,716	2	2

30. In October 1879, Brigadier-General Gordon, C.I.E., Commanding Gwalior District, informed this office that, owing to serious misconduct, Kanshiram, Native Doctor in charge of dispensary at Sipri would be relieved, and an Hospital Assistant from 7th Bengal Cavalry would be sent to relieve him.

31. Report kindly furnished to this office by the Chief Engineer, Seindia's State Railway, for 1879-80, is herewith forwarded in original.

32. The line from Hetampoor to Gwalior was opened for public traffic on the 20th December 1879.

33. A few cases of robbery have occurred at the Phulbagh Railway Station; in one case the property was recovered and made over to the owner, and the accused sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

34. From the registration return furnished by the Registrar of Morar, it will be observed that sixty-two deeds were registered during 1879-80, and that the fees realized thereon amounted to Rupees 167-6.

35. The following statistics relate to civil and criminal justice in the Gwalior district :—

	CIVIL JUSTICE.			CRIMINAL JUSTICE.												Average duration of cases
	Number of cases disposed of.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Instituted or committed persons.		Transferred.		Transported.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Miscellaneous punishment.		
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		Fined only.	
Gwalior Residency	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	1
Morar Civil Court	...	20,617 12 2	78 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Small Cause Court	...	9,011 11 11	4 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar	...	...	...	1,753	559	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	1,710	12	1,549	142
Court of Political Agent, Gwalior	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	261	29,629 8 13	83 4 9	1,765	564	1	1	1	1	49	...	1,714	16	1,549	145	...

36. There was no appeal under the above heads to the Court of the Political Agent, Gwalior, during the year 1879-80.

37. The case of Mr. R. Berrill, which was ordered to be tried *de novo* by the High Court, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was tried and committed by this Court to that of the Agent Governor-General, from whence it was transferred to the Sessions Judge, Agra, by whom, after inquiry, the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rupees 500.

38. The accused appealed to the High Court, North-Western Provinces, but the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Agra, was confirmed.

39. The following are the statistics of operations under the Extradition Act:—

Number applied for during 1879-80 by British and Political authorities	...	...	...	...	19
Number made over by Durbar to British and Political authorities without any application to that effect having been received	...	...	...	...	24
Total number surrendered by Durbar during the year	...	...	...	...	39
Number about which surrender was applied for, but no reply has been received from Durbar	...	...	...	...	4
Number applied for during 1879-80 by Durbar	...	...	...	...	32
Number made over to Durbar by British and other authorities without any application to that effect having been received	...	...	...	...	17
Total number handed over to Durbar during year...	...	...	...	...	31
Number applied for by Durbar, but not found and surrendered, &c.	...	...	...	...	18

40. Sixty-nine summonses in civil cases were received from British Courts for service through the Durbar, of which forty-eight were duly served, the parties referred to in thirteen were not traced, and in eight cases replies have not yet been received.

41. Three summonses in civil cases were received from Durbar for service through British officers, which were duly served.

42. Fourteen cases of robberies, &c., from private persons were reported, the property was valued at Rupees 2,643-9, intimation of which was sent to Durbar for inquiry, ten of which are now under investigation.

43. A case of bullock train robbery was reported by Inspecting Post Master, Sehore Division, to have occurred between Chorepurah and Kursenah on Sipri road on 13th April 1879, which was duly intimated to Durbar, on which it reported that arrangements have been made to guard the running of the bullock train, and that requisite orders have been issued to investigate the case in question, the result has not yet been communicated.

44. Eleven cases of dacoities have been reported by Durbar to have occurred in Gwalior territory during the year, which are still under investigation, and that no perpetrators in any case have been apprehended, and no clue of the plundered property appears to have been found.

45. No cases of poisoning and strangulation are reported to have occurred in Gwalior territory during 1879-80.

46. The Maharaja's regular troops were distributed during year of report in the district as follows :—

LOCALITY.				Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Malwa Division	...	...	...	1 Regiment.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Regiment.	1 Battery.
Esagurh	„	...	...	1 ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	1 ditto.
Gwalior	„	...	...	1 ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	1 ditto.

47. No camp of exercise was formed this year by His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

48. His Highness proceeded on his tour to Ujjain on 1st August 1879 to inspect personally the revenue and other arrangements in Malwa. He returned to Gwalior on 21st September 1879.

49. Major Sir M. Filose has been deputed by His Highness to Ujjain to superintend the survey of Malwa.

50. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by his Personal Staff and the Agent Governor-General in Central India, visited Gwalior on 8th December 1879. As what passed during His Excellency's visit at Gwalior is already known to Government of India, it is unnecessary for me to enter into details. His Excellency left Gwalior for Calcutta on the evening of the 10th December 1879. My best thanks are due to Brigadier-General Gordon for his hearty co-operation and assistance on this and every other occasion.

51. The second daughter of His Highness Maharaja Scindia by his second Rani died on 29th October 1879, aged thirteen months and four days.

52. The following is a return of the schools in Gwalior territory :—

				Number of pupils attending.	District Schools.	Cost.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gwalior Residency ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Morar Cantonment...	„	...	...	...	...	.....
Maharaja's College at Lashkar, &c.		...	...	2,749	92	2,141 0 0
Total				2,749	92	2,141 0 0



53. The number of pupils attending His Highness the Maharaja's College in the Lashkar and the district schools of the State during 1878-79, was 2,777.

54. The receipts and expenses of the Cantonment Funds, &c., have been as follows:—

NAMES OF FUNDS.				Receipts during 1879-80.	Disbursements during 1879-80.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Morar Cantonment Local Funds	...	...	...	64,985 13 2	49,976 15 10
Sipi do. do.	...	...	...	8,085 0 4	4,480 14 2
Gwalior Residency Bazar and Road Fund	...	...	...	4,515 5 6	4,807 4 2
Total				77,586 3 0	59,265 2 2

55. His Highness Maharaja Scindia has ordered a new road to be constructed from Phulbagh Railway Station by the foot of Gwalior Fortress Hill, and thence round the Phulbagh Garden to the Lashkar, which will be of great convenience to the merchants and others, and will save a long distance to travellers, &c., from the Lashkar to the Railway station and Morar, the work has been begun, and will, it is hoped, be soon completed.

56. In December 1879, His Highness Maharaja Scindia offered to occupy Agar and Goona by placing his troops under any British officer the Viceroy might appoint, so as to enable both regiments of Central India Horse to go to the front, and at the same time also offered his own troops for the service in Afghanistan. The friendly relations which have always existed between His Highness the Maharaja and myself have continued unimpaired.

57. The Dewan, Sir Gunput Rao, K.C.S.I., has cordially carried out my recommendations.

58. The Maharaja is making arrangements for the construction of a paper-mill and iron-works, and has obtained the services of Cecil Von Schwartz to superintend them.

#### BRIEF REPORT ON PROGRESS OF WORKS AND STATE OF ROADS DURING THE YEAR 1879-80 WITHIN SCINDIA'S TERRITORY.

AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD FROM CHUMBUL, 37TH MILE, TO PARBUTTY,  
230TH MILE, TOTAL LENGTH 193 MILES.

*Original Works.*—Extension of Parbutty causeway, 230th mile.  
Estimate amount Rupees 5,916. Works completed for Rupees 6,186.

This work was practically completed in 1878-79, a little finishing off being done in the year under review. The outlay during 1879-80 amounted to Rupees 1,196. The causeway used annually to be flanked by the current at the south end, and in the breach thus caused, a temporary bridge was constructed every year. To prevent this recurring expense, a permanent extension of the causeway was resolved on. The total length of extension is 210 feet.

*Repairs.*—Fifty miles of road received a new coat of metal during the rains of 1879, and collection of metal is in progress in forty-three miles, which will be consolidated in the ensuing rains. In the remaining 143 miles gangs of laborers of fixed strength were maintained to keep the road in good order, a length of ten miles being allotted to each gang. There is considerable traffic between Chumbul and Gwalior, and the road in consequence not in very good condition. Up to the present time the railway does not appear to have relieved the road of any of its traffic. For thirty miles south of Gwalior also the road is not in very good order, but the rest of the road is in easy trafficable condition.

#### GWALIOR AND ETAWAH ROAD TO CHUMBUL RIVER, 59½ MILES.

*Original Works.*—In the first forty-six miles a new road is under construction. The earthwork and metalling are complete, except at approaches of bridges and culverts, the year's outlay on these two sub-heads being Rupees 1,418 and 20,731, respectively.

*Inspection bungalows and milestones.*—These items are quite finished the outlay on them during 1879-80 having been Rupees 454.

*Bridges and culverts and causeways.*—There are thirty-nine new bridges and culverts in the forty-six miles of new road and ten causeways. Of the former, twenty-three are so far built as to have the roadway over them open to traffic, the remaining sixteen are in different stages of progress from foundations to springing line. Of the latter, three causeways are entirely finished, and seven have still some work remaining to be done in them. The year's outlay on masonry works was Rupees 28,335. The total outlay of 1879-80 was Rupees 50,958, and from beginning of work to 31st March 1880, Rupees 1,58,503. Since November last all new works on the Gwalior and Etawah road have been in abeyance as the year's allotment was then exhausted.

*General Remarks.*—Police chowkies have not as yet been established along the new road.

*Repairs.*—The last thirteen miles of this road from Bhind to Chumbul River had a maintenance gang on it throughout the year to keep it in trafficable order, which the gang did not succeed in doing. There is considerable traffic on the road between Bhind and Etawah, and the gauge of metal is only eight feet, quite insufficient to meet the wants of that traffic.

#### GWALIOR AND JHANSIE ROAD TO SCIND RIVER, 35 MILES.

Only repairs have been executed on this road during 1879-80. Eleven miles received a new coat of metal in the rains of 1879, and

collection of metal is in progress in six miles, which will be consolidated during the ensuing rains; in the remaining miles maintenance gangs of fixed strength have been kept up to attend to the condition of the road, which is very very bad. There is enormous traffic on the road, and the width of metal coat is only eight feet. This is altogether inadequate for the requirements of the heavy traffic there is on the road. Proposals have been made and sanctioned for gradually increasing the gauge from eight to twelve feet. The collection now in progress in 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th miles is for twelve feet width.

#### JHANSIE AND SIPRI ROAD, 60 MILES.

Only repairs executed in 1879-80 on this road. There is little traffic, and the road is in very fair order. From Jhansie to Seind River, forty-one miles; of this length thirteen miles are metalled and eighteen miles have never been metalled. From the Seind River to Sipri, nineteen miles, the road is metalled.

(Sd.) G. A. MACCUTCHAN, *Acctt.*,  
for Executive Engineer.

#### SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

##### *Report of progress during 1879-80.*

##### DIHOLPOOR TO GWALIOR.

**EARTHWORK.**—Before the commencement of the year the earthwork of the whole line was nearly complete, except the heavy banks north and south of the Chumbul Bridge. This earthwork was still progressing very slowly when the year closed.

1st April 79. 31st March 80.  
0 92 0 94

**BRIDGE-WORK.**—*Minor Bridges.*—All the minor bridges and culverts are finished as stated in the previous report.

1st April 79. 31st March 80.  
0 99 1 00

*Large Bridges.*—The following is a résumé of the progress made with the large bridges:—

*Chumbul Bridge.*—Two spans of 150 feet and twelve spans of 200 feet.

*Before the commencement of the year.*      *At the end of the year.*

North abutment—Sinking finished, and wells hearted up with concrete.	} Was raised to upper ashlar level.
No. 1 Pier was raised ninety feet above summer water level.	
„ 2 Pier was raised ninety-six feet above summer water level.	

*Before the commencement of the year.*

*At the end of the year.*

No. 3 Pier was raised thirty-one feet above summer water level.	
„ 4 Pier ashlar platform was finished.	
„ 5 Pier was raised twenty-six feet above summer water level.	
„ 6 Pier first course of ashlar platform was finished.	Was raised to upper ashlar level.
„ 7 Pier was raised forty-nine feet above summer water level.	
„ 8 Pier was raised forty-nine feet above summer water level.	
„ 9 Pier was complete except girder beds.	
„ 10 Pier sinking was in fair progress.	Was raised sixty-six feet high from lower ashlar platform.
„ 11 Pier sinking was in fair progress.	Was raised twenty-one feet high from lower ashlar platform.
„ 12 Pier sinking was in fair progress.	Corbelling was finished to lower ashlar platform.
„ 13 Pier sinking was in fair progress.	Sinking was nearly finished, about five feet more to go.
South abutment was in fair progress.	About eight feet of corbelling done.

Girders of the Chumbul Bridge were all erected up to No. 6 pier, and that from 6 to 7 Pier in course of erection when the year closed.

*Koari Bridge*—Three spans of hundred feet and two spans of forty feet. At the commencement of the year, the piers were nearly finished and the girders were in course of erection. By the close of the year, the girders were all erected and the bridge finished, except the iron hand railing round top of piers and upper ashlar on abutments.

*Asun Bridge*—Three spans of hundred feet. Before the commencement of the year, the girders were all erected and the piers only wanted finishing. By the close of the year, the bridge was complete, except iron hand railing round top of piers and ashlar on abutments.

*Sank Bridge*—Three spans of hundred feet. At the commencement of the year, masonry was nearly finished and girders were in course of erection. By the close of the year, all the girders were erected and the bridge was finished, except iron hand railing round top of piers and Ashlar on abutments.

*Gwalior Nullah*—Three spans of forty feet. Complete according to last report.

*Level Crossings.*—The sanctioned number of Level crossings were nearly complete at the commencement of the year. The Gate Lodges were since finished, and nothing remained to be done, by the close of the year, under this sub-head, except stop blocks for gates. More Gate Houses will most probably be required to satisfy the demands of the East Indian Railway Company, if they work the line.

*Mile and Gradient Posts.*—Not erected.

*Fencing.*—Before the year commenced a large number of fence posts were delivered, but the ditch and mound was not begun. By the close of the year, this was nearly done and were all put up, though not strained.

*Ballasting.*—By last report it was erroneously stated that nearly all the ballast was spread from Dholpoor to Gwalior, the fact being that except from Asun to Gwalior very little was done. The ballasting at the close of the year was still in a very unsatisfactory state and very much remains to be done.

*Permanent Way.*—Before the commencement of the year, a length of about thirteen miles from Koari river to within thirteen miles of Gwalior station was laid. By the end of August 1879, it was laid through from Hetampoor to Gwalior. At the close of the year, the sidings, except at Hetampoor, were incomplete on account of scarcity of rails.

		<i>Stations and Buildings.</i>		1st April	31st March
				1879.	1880.
1st April 79. 31st March 80. 0'84                  0'92		Passenger Stations,		0'86	1'00
		Goods		0'80	0'88
		Station Machinery		0'80	0'80
		Staff Quarters		0'90	1'00

The only works of importance, which remained to be completed, before the close of the year, under this head, are the erection of the roofing of the Engine Shed and Goods Shed at Gwalior. The delay in the completion of these two works was on account of the roofing materials not being received from England. As the Goods Shed was urgently wanted by the traffic, a second hand roof was obtained from the Rajpootana State Railway and is in course of erection.

There also remains to be completed the pump house at the Gwalior Station and the sinking of a well at the Morar Troop Platform and the Gwalior Station for the accommodation of the staff.

*Expenditure.*—As shown in the accompanying statements received from the Examiner of Accounts, the Indian outlay during the year was Rupees 11, 51,275 against the Budget allotment of Rupees 12,00,000.

*General Remarks.*—The contract, especially that of the permanent works, is still being carried out in the most satisfactory manner by the

firm of Messrs. Glover & Company. They expect to have the Chumbul Bridge finished and the line from Dholpoor to Hetampoor ready for traffic by the end of March 1881.

The contractors have signed all the certificates of the works between Agra and Dholpoor "final." Completion drawings of these works have been forwarded to the Manager, Rajpootana State Railway, on the 19th December 1879, and the completion reports, &c., &c., are being prepared and will be forwarded shortly to the Examiner of Accounts for record.

On the 29th October, the Manager of the Rajpootana State Railway asked the Engineer-in-Chief to put the following stock across the Chumbul river for the opening of the line from Hetampoor to Gwalior :—

- 3 Engines and Tenders
- 1 Inspection Carriage
- 1 Tender for same
- 1 First Class Carriage
- 2 Third Class Carriages
- 2 Brake Vans
- 1 Ten Ton Travelling Crane
- 20 Covered Wagons
- 2 Open Wagons.

This was done and the line was opened for traffic on the 20th December; but sufficient of the above stock was crossed to run the first train on the 3rd December and a full train for the Viceroy on the 10th.

The line from Hetampoor to Gwalior is being maintained by the Contractors under the supervision of the way and works of the Rajpootana State Railway.

On the 15th August 1879, Mr. C. Cheyne resigned and Mr. H. D. LaTouche was appointed Engineer-in-Chief on the 10th November. Mr. D. A. Duns also resigned and Mr. H. Gahan took up the duties of Officiating Executive Engineer.

On the 1st October 1879, the Store Department was abolished and the work is being carried out by the Engineer-in-Chief.

The only remaining staff on the line is—

- Mr. O'Connor, Supervisor
- Corporal Lockyer, Overseer
- Corporal Connel, „

The staff has worked well and willingly and given great satisfaction.

Photographs of the Chumbul Bridge taken on the 7th March 1880, were forwarded with this Office No. 263W, dated 22nd June 1880.

(Sd.) H. D. LATOUCHE,  
*Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway.*

*Dated 25th June 1880.*

## Part I.

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

*Capital Appropriation and Outlay Account, 1879-80.*

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.					Net Expenditure to end of previous year.	Net Expenditure to end of 1879-1880.	Sanctioned Estimate.
	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.			
Preliminary Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,64,859	2,64,859	2,64,859
Land ... ..	1,000	...	18	...	18	20,499	20,517	20,499
Construction of line	8,37,000	17,15,200	17,26,850	...	17,26,850	24,53,511	41,80,391	49,20,706
Ballast and permanent way ...	7,70,000	10,23,000	11,02,963	...	11,02,963	10,20,161	21,23,124	23,03,250
Stations and Buildings ...	90,020	1,39,883	1,55,275	1,663	1,54,607	4,38,590	5,93,197	6,31,404
Total Construction Account ...	16,08,020	28,83,083	29,86,106	1,663	29,84,438	41,07,650	71,82,038	81,45,718
Plant ... ..	4,500	10,000	8,503	...	8,503	21,264	29,767	37,655
Rolling stock ... ..	1,10,000	10,000	23,076	...	23,076	74,864	97,040	2,00,000
Establishment ... ..	1,43,480	1,07,117	74,874	...	74,874	4,13,250	4,88,124	6,59,516
Total Expenditure on final heads ...	19,66,000	30,10,200	30,92,559	1,663	30,90,591	47,07,028	77,97,019	90,42,919
Suspense accounts ..	-5,41,000	-17,07,800	-19,03,760	...	-19,03,760	19,15,948	7,168	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	14,15,000	13,02,400	11,83,799	1,663	11,82,131	66,22,076	78,05,107	90,42,919
Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England ...	2,16,000	1,02,400	30,856	...	30,856	13,09,654	14,30,510	3,00,000
Net Indian outlay.	12,00,000	12,00,000	11,52,943	1,663	11,51,275	52,23,322	63,74,597	83,42,919

*Distribution of Outlay by Funds to which chargeable.*

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY.		ORDINARY OUTLAY.		Incorporated Local Fund.	Foreign Funds.	Grand Total.
	Imperial	Principal	Imperial.	Principal.			
During the year ... ..	...	11,51,275	...	...	...	...	11,51,275
To close of the year	...	62,03,630	1,70,917	...	...	...	63,74,597

S. S. RY. AUDIT OFFICE, }  
Agra, 28th May 1880 }

(Sd.) J. W. WILKINSON  
For Examiner of Accounts.

## Part II.

## SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

*Modification of Grants for 1879-80.*

Main Heads of Accounts.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Addition.	Reduction.	Final grant at end of the year.	REMARKS.
Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...	...	
Land ...	1,000	...	1,000	...	
Construction of line ...	8,37,000	8,78,200	...	17,15,200	
Ballast and permanent way ...	7,70,000	2,58,000	...	10,28,000	
Stations and Buildings ...	90,020	49,863	...	1,39,883	
Plant ...	4,500	5,500	...	10,000	
Rolling Stock ...	1,10,000	...	1,00,000	10,000	
Establishment ...	1,43,480	...	36,363	1,07,117	
Total Final heads ...	19,56,000	11,91,563	1,37,363	30,10,200	
Suspense accounts ...	-5,41,000	-11,66,800	...	-17,07,800	
Grand Total ...	14,15,000	24,763	1,37,363	13,02,400	A.—Government of India's No. 177-78L.A., dated 26th February 1880.
DEDUCT.—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English Stores received and other items charged off in England ...	2,15,000	...	1,12,600	1,02,400	
Net Indian Outlay ...	12,00,000	A 24,763	24,763	12,00,000	

S. S. RY. AUDIT OFFICE, }  
 Agra, 28th May 1880. }

(Sd.) J. W. WILKINSON  
 For Examiner of Accounts.



## APPENDIX B.

### BHOPAL AGENCY REPORT.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I RECEIVED charge of the Bhopal Political Agency from Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., on the 29th March 1879, two days before the close of the official year. During my tenure of office few noteworthy events have occurred, and matters have in general progressed in a satisfactory manner.

2. The health of the districts under this Agency during the past year has been exceptionally good. Not a single case of cholera was reported, and there were only, brought to my notice, one or two sporadic cases of fever, apparently of the same type as that which raged with the force of an epidemic in many parts of the North-Western Provinces during last hot season.

3. The *rabi* harvest of 1878-79 was below the average, and in consequence the prices of wheat and gram ranged very high during the greater part of the year. I subjoin a table exhibiting the average prices of food grains during the last three twelvemonths:—

			1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
Wheat	...	...	16	$4\frac{2}{16}$	10	$1\frac{5}{16}$	8	$8\frac{5}{16}$
Gram	...	...	20	$13\frac{5}{16}$	11	$4\frac{5}{16}$	10	$4\frac{5}{16}$
Atta	...	...	13	$11\frac{2}{16}$	8	$8\frac{8}{16}$	7	$5\frac{11}{16}$
Dal (Mong)	...	...	10	6	10	$5\frac{11}{16}$	7	$15\frac{5}{16}$
Do. (Tuai)	...	...	8	13	6	$10\frac{4}{16}$	6	$5\frac{11}{16}$

In the months of June and July 1879 the price of wheat fell as low as seven seers per rupee, which from the early records of the Agency I find to have been the price of that grain in the year 1818, after Malwa had been devastated by the ravages of the Pindaras. High as the price has been, the general well-being of the population of this part of Malwa stands on such a solid foundation that little real privation appears to have been endured.

The favourable *rabi* harvest of 1879-80 will, it is hoped, have a marked influence on the fortunes of the coming year.

4. The rainfall during the year amounted to 42·8 inches, which may be regarded as closely approximating to the normal supply. A heavier downpour than this would be productive of more harm than good, the rich loamy soil of which the greater part of the cultivable land is composed being extremely retentive of moisture. The results were an excessively good rain-crop and a fair promise of the *rabi*. These hopes were, however, a little damped by the severe frosts which intervened in December, and the exceptional cold which lasted till the end of February. The joar crops were blasted in many parts of the country, and the young opium was seriously damaged. When the pods were opened in March, it was found that scarcely more than a tenanna crop, and in some districts a much smaller one, would be the result of the winter's toil.

The wheat harvest fortunately has not suffered to any appreciable extent, and at the close of the year there was a marked lowering of prices.

5. During the cold weather I placed a small portion of the Agency ground under opium, partly with the view of acquiring some practical acquaintance with the cultivation of the drug, and partly to ascertain the profits which the husbandman under ordinary circumstances might anticipate. The following table shows the average cost of cultivating a beegah of opium land at the present date, and the profits that may be expected to accrue. It will be seen that there has been an advance in favour of the cultivators since Malcolm's days (*Memoir of Central India*, Vol. II, page 359) :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Seed one seer	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
Manure	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0
Watering seven times	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	0
Watching (one man can watch ten beegahs)	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Ploughing	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Weeding	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0
Gathering, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	0
Crushing pods	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

					Total	...	22	14	0
Add average rent of land	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
					Total	...	30	14	0

						Rs.	a.	p.	
Probable outturn six seers @ Rupees 8 per seer						...	...	48 0 0	
Sale of seed						...	...	4 0 0	
							Total	...	52 0 0
Deduct expenses						...	...	...	30 14 0
							Net profit	...	21 2 0

In Malcolm's time the net profit to the ryot in a good year was estimated at Rupees 12-15. In my own case the season being

a poor one, three seers were raised from about one beegah of land, which were sold at Rupees 12-4 per seer. On the other hand, the ground being free, and other expenses moderate, I was able to credit Rupees 32 to the Local Fund as the net profit on the experiment.

6. There has been little crime of a serious nature during the past year, the professional classes of thieves having committed few depredations. The most troublesome characters of this class are a gang of Mewatee fakeers, who have located themselves on the borders of the Shujawalpoor and Rajgurh districts. Two mail robberies were reported during the year. In one case, which was alleged to have taken place between the villages of Bijora and Bukhtal near Sehore in Bhopal territory on the 14th November 1879, it was clearly shown that no robbery occurred, but that the mail runner in order to lighten his load had thrown the mail bags into a nullah, where they were subsequently found, and had falsely reported that they had been stolen. The man was tried in the Agency Court, and on conviction was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The other case, which occurred on the 7th January 1880 near Bhansrode in the Shujawalpoor district, was more serious. The mail runner was wounded, and property to the value of Rupees 273-13-6 was plundered. No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrators of the offence, and the great apathy shown by the local authorities in Shujawalpoor has necessitated a reference to the Gwalior Durbar.

#### JUSTICE.

7. *Civil Justice.*—At the close of the last official year there remained pending fourteen suits of a value exceeding Rupees 300, and twenty-six claims were instituted during the year under review. Of these forty suits, twenty-six were disposed of, and fourteen remain pending. Of suits below Rupees 300 in value, there were thirty-nine pending at the close of 1878-79, and 403 were instituted during 1879-80, showing a total of 442. Of these 408 were determined during the year, and thirty-four remain for disposal.

8. During the year 1878-79, the number of suits for disposal amounted to 601. The year under review exhibits, therefore, a decrease of 119, or 19·8 per cent. The value of suits disposed of was Rupees 38,161-9-7 as compared with Rupees 77,430-3-4 in the previous year. This decrease is partly attributable to the fact that in 1878-79 the insolvency of a large cloth merchant gave rise to several suits of considerable value, and partly to an oversight in drawing up the returns, the value of fifty-three pending suits, Rupees 21,913-11-7, having been erroneously added to the figures. There has, however, been a marked decrease in litigation during the past year, which is a satisfactory indication of the state of business.

9. The decisions of the Courts were appealed against in six regular suits during the year, *viz.*, in four cases from the decisions of the Political Agent's Court to that of the Agent to the Governor-General, and in two cases from the decisions of the Superintendent's Court to that of the Political Agent. In every case the decree of the Lower Court was upheld.

10. *Criminal Justice*.—During the year 169 cases were tried in the Courts of the Political Agent and of the Superintendent, in which 359 persons were concerned. Of these, forty-two cases were dismissed, and 165 persons discharged or acquitted. The disproportionate number of persons is principally due to a couple of cases of caste feuds among the Gowalas of the station, in which 118 of them were *chalaned* by the Police for “extortion.” The charge not having been brought home to the accused, they were discharged. The only case of a serious character which occurred in the station during the past year was one of poisoning, in which a couple of Brahmins unfortunately died after partaking of some chuppattees, in which the Chemical Examiner at Bombay on analysis traced the presence of arsenic. No poison was found in the flour from which the chuppattees were made, and as no evidence was forthcoming to implicate any one in the affair, it is supposed the men must have purchased arsenic in mistake for salt or some other condiment. The situation of Sehore, surrounded as it is on all sides by native territory, prevents any effectual measures being taken for the regulation of the sale of poisons, as arsenic is procurable in nearly every village of Bhopal.

11. *Registration*.—Registration is conducted in the station of Sehore under local rules in as close a conformity as possible with the provisions of the Act. The advantages of the system are, however, scarcely as yet recognized by the community at large. During the year under report, sixty deeds and assurances relating to immovable property were registered, and twenty-four relating to movable property. The total sums realized in fees amounted to Rupees 178-8.

12. The merits of Mr. Ahmed Hoossein, the Superintendent of Sehore, who is in immediate charge of the Jail, Police, and the Departments of Civil and Criminal Justice, have on previous occasions been brought to notice. He is an officer of ability and culture, and has been of much assistance to me. During the year, the appointment of Kotwal, which had fallen into abeyance for some time past, has been revived with good effects.

#### EDUCATION.

13. There has been a slight decrease in the number of boys attending the Sehore High School, the figures being 243 as compared with 262 in 1878-79. The institution has, on the whole, worked very satisfactorily, and I think it possible that even greater success might be attained in the education of the boys, if some relaxation were permitted in the hard and fast rules which are doubtless a necessity in the provinces directly administered by British officers. If the school were included amongst those educational establishments which are under the general superintendence of the Principal of the Indore Residency College, and are reported

\* Annual Report, Central India Agency, for 1877-78, page 30.

on annually in their order of merit,\* not only would a greater spirit of emulation in my opinion be excited both in masters and boys, but the school would have the advantage of the supervision of an officer, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and feelings of the Native States, and the result could hardly fail to be beneficial. The school is now in an isolated, and therefore disadvantageous position. The annual

visits it receives from a gentleman from the Central Provinces, though useful in their way, place it out of *rappor*t with these institutions which geographically and linguistically are clearly indicated as its natural competitors, and it thus resembles a serviceable instrument in the hands of an unskilful workman. The energy and patience displayed by Mr. Mears, the Head Master, under somewhat trying and discouraging conditions, are, in my opinion, most praiseworthy.

14. These remarks apply with even greater force to the Girls' School, which I regard as a most valuable instrument for bringing out and cultivating those qualities which will best enable the girls to fulfil the duties of their future positions in life as wives and mothers. Under the existing régime, there is some risk of the most essential objects of a woman's education being lost sight of.

15. The Rajkumar class which was founded by Colonel Kincaid had been broken up prior to my arrival at Sehore, and I do not think its continuance would have been marked by any results. Although the boys were few in number, there were no efficient means of preserving discipline amongst them, or even of securing a regular attendance at the school. The Chiefs at present evince some disinclination to send their sons to the Rajkumar classes at the Residency College at Indore, but in course of time this feeling may wear off.

16. The printing and lithographic presses which are attached to the school have done excellent work during the year, and have proved themselves self-supporting.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

17. The negotiations for the railway loan, to which reference will be made further on, have, I regret to say, had the effect in a great measure of stopping the construction of the Bhopal and Hoshungabad Road. Her Highness alleges that she cannot afford to carry out this work, and at the same time liquidate the instalments as the railway loan. Some fitful attempts have been made by means of native agency to put the Chowka Ghât into better condition, but it is still impassable for carriages. The piers of the bridge near Bishunkheri are still standing, and the structure might be completed at a moderate expense. If a station is erected at or near Bishunkheri, it will be necessary to finish this bridge, or to construct another one over the same river. Her Highness the Kudsia has, on the other hand, made the most strenuous efforts to complete the bridge over the Betwa, and I trust it will be open to traffic before the rains. When finished, the bridge will reflect the highest credit, not only on the Engineer who planned it, but also on Mr. Cook, the officer in charge of the Bhopal Water Works, who has used the most unremitting exertions to construct the work in a substantial and at the same time economical manner.

18. Her Highness the Begum has also made some efforts to place in proper repair the Sehore and Bhopal Road, which in some places is scarcely passable during the rains, but nothing is done in a systematic manner, and the results are, therefore, almost valueless. The nature of

the soil of course renders the construction of roads an expensive undertaking, but if the work were once properly done, it would not cost much to keep it in serviceable repair.

19. The sum of three lakhs of rupees, with which Her Highness the Kudsia endowed the Bhopal Water Works, has been brought on the accounts of the Sehore Treasury as a regular fund, and it has been arranged that until the death of Her Highness a sum of Rupees 1,000 shall be handed to her every month in payment of the salaries of the staff and the other necessary expenses of the works. After her death, the endowment will be treated as an ordinary fund, and all payments will be subject to the control of the Political Agent. The endowment is amply sufficient for the maintenance of the undertaking, and I have recently been able to invest a further sum of Rupees 10,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper.

20. In the station of Sehore, a comprehensive system of drainage is being carried out, which I trust will result in an improvement of the health of the community. A new and handsome road, 40 feet in breadth, with masonry revetments, has also been constructed in order to connect the Indore Road with the heart of the bazaar. It will further have the beneficial effect of carrying off the drainage from the ground surrounding the Magazine and Treasury, which becomes a complete swamp in wet weather. Two substantial sheds with corrugated iron roofs have also been built in the square where the evening bazaar is held, and, if funds permit, it is intended to construct other sheds, or at least chabootras for the accommodation of traders on this site, which is often flooded during the rains.

#### JAIL.

21. The Jail was maintained at a cost of Rupees 2,884-6-5 as compared with Rupees 1,823-3-5 in the previous year. This increase is partly due to the larger number of prisoners confined (138 as against 118), but principally to the enhanced prices of food, which I have noted in paragraph 3 of this Report. There was a marked rise in the year in the prices of nearly every necessary of life. For instance, salt, the average price of which was 9 seers  $8\frac{1}{16}$  chittacks in 1877-78, rose to 5 seers  $15\frac{10}{16}$  chittacks in 1879-80. The average annual cost of each prisoner has been Rupees 60-1-5 as compared with Rupees 60-12-4 in the preceding year, and there is every reason to hope that during the forthcoming year, the exceptional circumstances which caused a heavy increase in the total yearly expenditure being absent, a marked improvement in the direction of economy may be attained.

#### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

22. The Victoria Hospital at Bhopal, which was opened in November 1878, has been of marked benefit to the population of Bhopal, and the attendance during the past year shows the estimation in which it is held. A good selection was made in the choice of the Native Doctor, Sheikh Wali Mahomed. The Hakeems of the city have naturally been opposed to the undertaking, but by his tact and temper he

has not only successfully maintained his own position, but has impressed the value of the institution on the minds of the community. During the year under report there were 7,865 admissions to the hospital.

23. During last cold weather I visited all the dispensaries under the Agency, and found them in a very satisfactory state. The total number of admissions to the dispensaries named in the margin was 24,545 as compared with 23,161 in the previous year. These patients were treated at a total cost of Rupees 4,865-7-5.

Sehore.  
Binora.  
Bhilsa.  
Narsingarh.  
Khilchipoor.  
Kooi wai.

### VACCINATION.

24. In the dispensaries under the Agency 5,404 children were vaccinated during the year, and from the report submitted by the State, it appears that between the 1st September 1879 to the 26th February 1880, the number of vaccinations in the various districts of Bhopal was 17,702. With regard to the operations in the Kudsia Begum's jaghire, which are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, that officer reports:—

“The establishment as last season consisted of one Native Superintendent and five vaccinators. Operations began 24th October 1879 and ended 31st March 1880. The total number of vaccinations performed was 6,151, being 876 more than last year. Of these, 4,663 were successful, being 75·8 per cent. Last season showed 69 per cent. only successful. The result this season indicates that more pains have been taken in doing the operations.” The total cost of the establishment for the season amounted to Rupees 1,303-4-6, or an average on each successful operation of 4 annas 5·8 pies—an improvement on last year, but in Surgeon-Major Allen's opinion, not so low as it ought to be. The liberality of Her Highness the Kudsia in this direction is highly to be commended.

### POST OFFICE.

25. Since the 1st November 1879 the Post Offices, situated within the limits of the Agency, have been placed under the control of the Chief Inspector for Central India, and under the immediate supervision of the Inspector at Goona, the Sehore Division having been abolished.

26. Postage stamps to the value of Rupees 7,789-4 have been purchased at the Sehore Treasury.

### TELEGRAPHS.

27. Biaora continues to be the only Telegraph Station within the limits of the Agency. During the past year 1,451 messages were received, and 855 despatched, the cash collections amounting to Rupees 1,355-8. This exhibits a slight decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year. Telegraph stamps to the value of Rupees 1,372-7 have been sold at the Sehore Treasury.

## BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

28. Lieutenant M. J. Meade was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent for boundary settlement on the 6th December, and commenced his duties on the 17th December 1879. Time did not allow of much being done, but one long-standing dispute between Sironj and Maksoodangurh, which dates from the establishment of this Agency, has been settled and two awards amended. Thirteen disputes have been fully enquired into, but await final disposal.

29. The dispute between Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the British Government regarding the right to the land at Tameharu on the Nerbudda has been finally adjusted by the arbitrament of the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, and the boundary line has been demarcated under the joint orders of the Political Agent and the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad.

30. Lieutenant Meade was transferred about the close of the official year to an appointment in the Thuggee Department at Hyderabad, and this Agency has again been left in the unfortunate position of having no officer at its disposal who can command the time which is necessary for inquiring into the involved disputes which are continually arising between the numerous States under its political supervision.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

31. It is to be regretted that no attempts have been made to preserve the archæological remains which still testify to the power and magnificence of the ancient rulers of Malwa. The ravages of nature are gradually bringing these memorials to a state of irreparable decay. Little or nothing could, perhaps, be done in the case of the ancient *mandirs* at Bhoajpoor, at Gyaraspoor in Scindia's territory, at Udeypoor near Patharee, and at other places. The Latat Patharee is also in tolerable condition, and only needs to be surrounded by a railing for protection. The northern gateway of the Sanehi Tope is, however, in serious danger of falling if early measures are not taken to ensure its preservation. The plateau on which the Tope was erected is covered with vegetation, and the branches of young trees are thrusting themselves between the interstices of the stone work in such a manner as to threaten speedy demolition. It would not require a large expenditure of time and money to secure these interesting relics from further injury, or even to some extent to restore the fallen stones to their original position.

## NATIVE STATES.

32. *Bhopal*.—The negotiations which had for some time been in progress for the conclusion of a Railway Agreement with Her Highness the Begum came to a termination in November 1879, Her Highness having signified her willingness to contribute a sum of thirty-five lakhs towards the undertaking, and the Kudsia Begum a sum of fifteen lakhs, on the condition that a proportionate share of the profits should be enjoyed by the State, in common with the other contributories to the line, in the event of its being extended to Gwalior. The remaining



stipulations are generally of a similar character to those entered into with the Maharajas Scindia and Holkar. The survey of the line, which is intended to connect the station of Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the city of Bhopal, and, if funds permit, with the Station of Sehore, was commenced last August, and has been carried on with unremitting activity under the direction of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, the Engineer-in-Chief. The only portion of the line which presents much difficulty is the passage of the ghât on the northern bank of the Nerbudda, the remaining sections passing over a comparatively level country. At the close of the year under review the centre nicking had been completed as far as Schore, and the hope is entertained that by next cold season the construction of the line may be begun. Up to date the sum of Rupees 5,68,181-13-1 has been received from the ruler, and Rupees 2,50,000 from the Kudsia Begum in part payment of their contributions towards the line.

33. Should the course of events admit of this enterprise being carried out in its entirety, one of the most pressing wants of Eastern Malwa will be supplied. A line, which will not only connect the Central Provinces with Northern India by almost a direct route, but will effect a saving of 250 miles in the transit between Bombay and Agra, can scarcely fail to be a commercial success, assuming of course that it is constructed on the broad gauge. But apart from this it will effect one of those peaceful revolutions which can be only brought by the agency of British power in India, and which are, therefore, the justification of that power. The efforts of successive rulers have combined to give Bhopal a high place, and justly so, among the Native States of India, but notwithstanding this, it is still far in the wake of Western enlightenment. Its geographical position, and the want of communications, have placed it in an isolation which is not favourable to progress. Important social and political results may, therefore, be confidently expected to flow from the construction of a line which will place Bhopal on the highroad of communication between the modern commercial capital of India and the ancient metropolis of the Moghul Emperors.

34. Sanction was accorded in June 1879 to the establishment of opium scales at Bhopal. The necessary buildings have been in course of construction during the year, and it is intended that practical effect shall be given to the permission accorded by Government with the commencement of the opium weighing season of 1880.

35. No events of importance have occurred in connexion with the internal administration of the State during the past year. After merely a year's experience, I will not affirm that there has been retrogression, but it is doubtful if the high standard of justice which was observed in the days of the late Secunder Begum has been maintained. The disposition to subordinate the principles of English law to the dictates of the Shariyat, which was noticed by Colonel Kincaid in his report for 1877-78, has certainly become more marked. In a case of murder which came incidentally before me, the sentence asserted the right of the nearest relatives of the victim to execute the convict according to Mahomedan usage, although the parties were Hindoos.

The old and tried servants of the State, who from their earliest years have been imbued with traditions of loyalty to the British power, are gradually being eliminated, and Mahomedans from Northern India introduced in their stead. These persons are not as favourably regarded by the cultivators with whom they are brought in contact as the older school of officials were. It is to be regretted that the seclusion in which Her Highness lives, and the sedentary habits of the Nawab Consort, prevent them from exercising some of those duties which are most essential to good administration. During the past year, I doubt if either of them have stirred a mile beyond the walls of the palace.

36. *Rajgurh*.—This State continues to be administered very fairly, and so far as his health permits, the Nawab Abdul Wasih Khan takes the personal conduct of affairs. The town of Biaora is particularly well managed by the Nazim, Mahomed Hyder Khan.

37. *Narsingurh*.—The condition of affairs in this State are not so satisfactory. Last August the reports of maladministration were so serious that I paid a special visit to the Raja Pertab Sing. His Highness promised to abide by my advice, and to free himself from the influence of his entourage, a knot of persons of low origin to whom was left almost the sole direction of affairs. On paying him another visit in February, I found matters had greatly improved, but the want of an efficient Kamdar was plainly perceptible. His Highness is a well-disposed young man, but his weakness of character necessitates the reins of power being held by stronger hands.

38. *Kilchipoor*.—There are perhaps fewer complaints from this State than from any other under the Agency. The Rao Bahadur Amar Sing discharges his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

39. *Koorwai*.—This State also merits a good report. The Nawab is old, but quite competent to fulfil all the duties that are required of him.

40. *Maksoodangurh*. The Rani Sisodini, who for several years past had conducted the affairs of this State, died on the 8th October 1879. For a long time matters had fallen into confusion, and the Regent's death has brought things to a deadlock. The Raja is imbecile, and there is no one in the State who is competent to manage its affairs. The appointment of an intelligent and upright Kamdar is an absolute necessity.

41. *Mahomedgurh*.—This petty State is fairly managed.

42. *Patharee*.—Nawab Abdul Karim Khan conducts the administration of his State in a fairly satisfactory manner.

43. *Basoda*.—Nawab Amar Ali Khan is undoubtedly the most enlightened Chief under the Agency. He has travelled a great deal, and has always kept his eyes open. With the exception of the members of the Bhopal family, he is the only Chief who can converse in an intelligent manner on matters of current interest.

44. *Larawat*.—The Chief, Ramchunder Kao Puar, died at Sehere on the 6th November 1879. Under the terms of the Sunnud of the

4th December 1850, the estate lapsed upon his death to the Chiefs of Dhar and Dewas, and the Government of India having decided that this arrangement must be adhered to, the talooka was formally made over to the charge of the Durbars on the 9th March 1880. The revenue will be distributed in the same proportion as the tribute formerly payable by the deceased Puar, namely, two-thirds to the Dhar Durbar, and one-third to Dewas.

45. The pergunnahs named in the margin, which belong to His

Bhilsa.  
Ganj Basoda.  
Shoojawalpoor.  
Sonkatch.  
Soondeisi (share).

Highness Maharaja Scindia, are under the political supervision of the Agency. Owing probably to their distance from head-quarters, the police and judicial administration of these districts is scarcely as satisfactory as it should be.

In Shoojawalpoor, especially, the inactivity of the local authorities has resulted in an increase of crime, and in a great failure of detective capacity.

46. There is nothing special to report regarding the pergunnahs of Maharaja Holkar under this Agency.

Zirapoor.  
Machalpoor.  
Kantaphor.  
Gogroni.  
Nimawar.  
Soondersi (share.)

47. The administration of Seronj (Tonk) is fairly satisfactory, but the local authorities have, on more than one occasion, shown an obstructive spirit in their dealings with the Agency, especially with regard to the supply of grain to the Central India Horse.

48. (Sarungpoor Dewas) calls for no special report.

#### GIRASIA AND PINDARA ESTATES.

49. *Agra Barkhera*.—The discovery of the Sunnuds under which this Thakoor holds his estate prove beyond a doubt that the Chiefship is included within the British guarantee. These rights lapsed upon the rebellion of Thakoor Chutter Sal in 1857, but there is no doubt that on the estate being regranted to his son, Balwant Sing, it was the intention of the Government of India that his position should not be inferior to that of his father. The financial relations of the Chief with his suzerain, Maharaja Scindia, are not satisfactory, and no improvement can be hoped for until arrangements are made for the payment of the tanka through the Sehore Treasury, as is done in the case of the other guaranteed Thakoors under the Agency.

50. *Tuppa*.—The conduct of the young Chief has not been satisfactory of late. He has recently visited Sehore, and been warned if an improvement is not speedily effected, it will be necessary to take serious notice of his proceedings.

51. *Sootalia*.—The Chief of this petty holding has conducted his affairs satisfactorily during the past year.

52. There is nothing calling for report with regard to the other Girasia holdings, which are under the supervision of this Agency.

53. The maladministration of Jamal Buksh, the Pindara Jaghiredar of Jabria Bheel, gave rise to so many complaints during the past year, that it was found necessary to take the estate under the management of the Agency. The very intelligent and experienced Ameen, who lately administered the affairs of Larawat, has been placed in charge of Jabria Bheel, the istumrar holding of Jubri, and the estate of Khajori, the young jaghiredar of which, Kareem Buksh, is scarcely as yet fit to assume direct charge. Preparations are being made for a new survey and assessment of the holdings with the special view of utilizing the large amount of cultivable land which is now lying waste. An allowance of Rupees 200 a month is paid to Jamal Buksh, and of Rupees 100 a month to Kareem Buksh, while their estates are under management, but it will be possible to increase the stipend of the latter, as soon as a large debt of his mother's, now in course of settlement, is cleared off. The two other Pindara holdings, Nugger and Dugree, have been managed in a fairly satisfactory way by their respective Chiefs.

BHOPAL AGENCY,  
SEHORE,  
*The 4th May 1880.*

(Sd.) W. F. PRIDEAUX,  
*Political Agent, Bhopal.*

TRANSLATION OF THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF HER HIGHNESS THE  
BEGUM OF BHOPAL FROM 23RD MAY 1879 TO 11TH APRIL 1880.

It was an old custom in this State to keep two months' pay of all the servants in deposit, so as to be available for contingencies, such as births, marriages, &c., in their families, and it was paid to them when proceeding on public duty, or to their homes on leave, or on their being discharged without fault.

But for the general benefit an order was passed in the beginning of 1297 Hijri (early part of 1880) abolishing the deposit system, and directing that the pay of all the servants held in deposit should be paid to them, and that they should receive pay regularly every month in accordance with the practice of the British Government.

2. The head of the Medical Department reports that 17,692 children as detailed below were vaccinated between September 1879 and February 1880 :—

In Bhopal	...	1,572		In Western Division	...	3,040
In Eastern Division	...	6,813		In Southern Division	...	3,418
		In Northern Division	...	1,849		

3. On the receipt of a communication from the Political Agent about the famine in Ireland, the State subscribed a sum of Government Rupees 1,500, 500 of which was paid by the Nawab. The State also responded to the appeal of the Commissioner of Delhi with regard to the resuscitation of the college in that city by subscribing a sum of Rupees 500.

4. The grain crops completely failed last year; the outturn did not repay even the cost of the seed. This failure was ascertained to be due to old damp and worm-eaten grain being used as seed. A general circular was in consequence issued throughout the territory in 1296

Hijri (1879), warning the cultivators against using grain of bad quality as seed, and directing the district officials to see personally that the Sahookars supplied grain free from defects for sowing purposes to the cultivators.

5. On the 29th Zilhij 1295 (24th December 1878), the melancholy intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice was received from the Political Agent through the Vakeel, and as a token of respect to the memory of Her Royal Highness, all the State offices and streets were closed for three days, from the 1st to 3rd Mohurru 1296 Hijri, and parade of troops, music, and wearing of uniforms were prohibited. A telegraphic message of condolence and a khurceta were forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the 28th December 1878 through the medium of the Political Agent, and on the 20th May a communication was received from the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, intimating that, in reply to the Begum's letter which was forwarded to London through the Government of India, the Government had received one from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, dated 13th March, conveying Her Majesty's thanks for the expression of sympathy on the part of the Begum.

6. On the receipt of complaints from the cultivators, a general notice was issued throughout the Bhopal territory to the effect that no person should use authority or force for the purpose of purchasing wheat, pulse, rice, ghee, sugar, jagree, &c., at lower prices than those current; that no one should force a cultivator to sell any articles reserved for private consumption; that purchases should not be made on credit; that nobody should take from the cultivators without payment such articles as thatching grass, bhoosa, firewood, wood for building purposes, cowdung cakes, flax, and the stalks of the flax-plant; that nobody should employ laborers or cattle for his private purposes without paying for their hire; that when necessary tehsildars should issue written orders to farm-holders or patels for carts and bullocks, specifying the number required, and should pay for them according to prescribed rates; that any sepoy who impressed carts or bullocks should be punished; that during the ploughing season and the season for irrigating opium fields, the bullocks of the cultivators should not be impressed; that sepoys or officials should not maltreat the ryots, nor use bad language towards them; that sepoys or mazkoories despatched to collect revenue or sent on other duty should not take anything in excess of the daily allowance, and in cases when they had business with more than one person, the daily allowance should be borne proportionately by all the parties concerned, and full allowance should not be paid by each; that no officer of the Criminal Department, high or low, should, on the mere report of a balaie or any other informer, arrest any person, man or woman, on suspicion of adultery, it being in contravention of Section 90, Part IV of the Criminal Code; that when any balaie made a false report for the first time he should be reprimanded and warned; on the second, third, and fourth convictions he should be punished according to the gravity of the offence, and on the fifth conviction he should be dismissed the service with the sanction of the Nazim; that when an act of oppression was practised on any person, he should make his complaint to the Sircar within one week by a registered letter sent by post, obtaining a post office receipt for the same, but after the expiration of the week his complaint would be dismissed as

groundless; that during the sowing and harvest seasons cultivators should not be summoned in connection with cases of pecuniary transactions, as laid down in Section 155 of the Civil Code, but the plaintiffs should be directed to institute their suits when those seasons were over.

7. In reference to Section 179 of the Bhopal Civil Code, defendants frequently complained that plaintiffs were in the habit of charging compound interest contrary to the law. This necessitated the examination of the accounts, which was attended with great inconveniences and gave rise to various objections. In order to remedy this evil six sections have been added to the Supplement of the Civil Code for 1296 Hijri, and promulgated for general information. They are:—

1st.—If the creditor who has accounts entered regularly in his books, explains them to the satisfaction of his illiterate debtor in the presence of two respectable persons who can read and write, and who know the account business, making all the three sign his accounts, and provided he can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor signed the accounts after properly understanding them, and without any force having been used by the creditor, then it will not be necessary to explain the accounts any more to the debtor.

2nd.—When there is a bond on a stamped paper executed in the manner described in the preceding section, it will not be necessary to examine the account books at the time of the institution of the suit.

3rd.—When accounts are kept in a regular form in the account books, balance of the transactions shall not be struck, but at the end of each year unless it is found necessary to institute a suit.

4th.—If a debtor refuses to execute a bond, the creditor may institute a summary suit in the Civil Court to obtain it, and the Court should, after the examination of the accounts, order the debtor to execute the bond; but if the debtor without any reasonable cause refuses to obey the order, the same order shall be considered as a bond in itself, and may be produced in support of the claim.

5th.—If any person produces account books only, and not a stamped bond in support of his claim, he shall be deemed to have defrauded the State of the stamp fees under Section 144 of the Stamp Law, and shall accordingly be made to pay four times the amount of the stamp fees chargeable on the bond.

6th.—These rulings shall not affect the decisions already given in conformity with previous laws. Those decisions shall be final.

8. The aggregate number of cases disposed of in all the departments of the State from 1st Jamadi-Ussanec 1296 Hijri to the end of that year (23rd May to 14th December 1879) was as follows:—

Cases pending at the close of the previous year	...	1,660
Instituted during the year	... ..	18,510
	Total	20,170
Disposed of during the year	... ..	15,496
	Remaining	4,674

9. The building used for the transaction of the business of the Criminal Department not being large enough for the purpose, the adjoining houses were purchased by the State and added to the building. The estimate of the cost amounts to Rupees 11,652-10-6.

10. The roadway and the walls of the large bridge have been re-constructed in a handsome style at a cost of Rupees 5,387-8-9. This bridge is situated on the road leading from the Jehangirabad house to the city. The Jehangirabad house is set apart for the use of British officers, who, when going to visit Her Highness the Begum, have to pass the bridge.

Orders have been given that houses with terraced roofs should be built along the roadside from the Budhwara Gate to the Mehal Sera.

11. As alluded to in paragraph 19 of the last report, a fair was held at Shahjehanabad, and in fulfilment of the terms of the notice promulgated, all exports were exempted from customs duty, while imports were charged half duty. The total amount of duty thus remitted was, according to the returns received from the Customs Department, Rupees 12,105-4-6. To meet the wishes of the Political Agent, similar concessions were allowed with regard to the Hurdon Fair held at Sehore.

12. As noticed in paragraph 7 of the last report, a Conservancy Department has been organized at an estimated annual cost of Rupees 30,000. Roads, like those in British stations, were completed through half the city at the end of the month of Rabbi-Ussanee 1296II. (April 1879), and the work is in progress. The city is lighted with 775 lanterns the whole night from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 17th to the end of the month.

13. It is not likely that on the opening of the railway the traffic on the Bhopal and Hoshungabad road (which with its masonry bridges cost a large sum of money) will altogether cease, and to keep it in repair an annual allotment of Rupees 13,716 has been sanctioned by the State as detailed below :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Pay of establishment and contingencies	... 1,416
Labor and materials	... 12,300
	<hr/> 13,716 <hr/>

14. It having been determined on the completion of the survey to adopt a uniform system of twenty years' revenue settlement throughout the Bhopal territory composed of thirty-two pergunnahs, leases for 18½ were granted before as noticed in paragraph 9 of the last report. Of the remaining 13½ pergunnahs, leases for 7½ were executed during the period under review, and arrangements are in progress for the other six pergunnahs.

15. The last report showed expenditure on public works up to the end of Rabbi-Aluwal 1296 H. (24th March 1879). From the 1st Rabbi-Ussanee 1296 II. (25th March 1879) to the end of Shawal of

that year, or the end of Fusli year 1286 (17th October 1879), a sum of Rupees 12,316-14-9 was expended on the undermentioned public works :—

The palace at Shahjehanabad known as “Taj Mehal.”

The lines of the “Red uniform Cavalry” at Jehangirabad.

The Native Doctor and establishments’ quarters attached to the “Prince of Wales Hospital.”

The building near the Jehangirabad house used by the Agency establishment when accompanying the Political Agent.

Dam of the cascade near the lines of the “Black uniform Cavalry” at Shahjehanabad.

The old residence of Her Highness the Begum in the city.

Bath-room attached to the Moti Masjid.

The bridge at Shahjehanabad.

The new Kaisurgunj road.

The house for the accommodation of the four district Nazims of the Bhopal State when staying at the capital.

The dam of the tank behind the cavalry lines and other works.

16. According to the custom of the State, and also in conformity with the wishes of the Political Agent, a census of the whole population of the city and territory of Bhopal was taken on the night of the 29th Suffer 1297 Hijri (11th February 1880), and the result ascertained was as follows :—

Persons	...	...	...	...	729,088
Beasts	...	...	...	...	903,830
Houses	...	...	...	...	171,634

The above figures do not include the statistics of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum’s jaghire as they have not been furnished, notwithstanding repeated calls made for four months by the State and by the Agency.

17. With reference to the progress made in populating the new suburb of Shahjehanabad, it was stated in the 23rd paragraph of the last report that, besides the “chowk” and other public buildings, 320 houses had been built. The Foujdari Department now reports that forty-four new houses have been erected during the past year, and that others are under construction.

18. In paragraph 33 of the previous report, mention was made of a proposition for the establishment of opium weighing scales at Shahjehanabad in the quarter called Kaisurgunj after the title of “Empress of India” assumed by Her Majesty the Queen of England, and it was stated that the project had received the sanction of the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, and the Political Agent, Bhopal. During the year under review, the usual preliminary arrangements were concluded, and the Political Agent issued a perwannah to the Vakeel on the 21st April 1880, notifying that the scales would be established at Kaisurgunj on the 1st May, and that Mr. Fernandez had been appointed Assistant



Opium Agent. On receipt of the perwannah, the Fonjdari Officer of Bhopal and the Nazims of the four divisions were directed to issue the usual notices, and the Political Agent was informed through the Vakeel that, as the scales were intended solely to aid in populating Shahjehanabad, and to be a source of profit to the State, they should be abolished if they did not fulfil those expectations after a trial of three years. The Agent, Governor-General for Central India has sanctioned this arrangement as notified by the Political Agent in his perwannah to the Vakeel, dated 1st May 1880.

19. Paragraph 14 of the last report contains some remarks regarding the contemplated Bhopal State Railway. The agreement signed by His Excellency the Viceroy has, however, not yet been returned. This railway line is to connect Etarsi with Agra. The carriages are to be suited for the broad gauge. The scheme has received sanction, and the Political Agent has intimated in his communication, dated 17th April 1880, that the survey of the line has been completed between Etarsi and Bhopal, and that it is hoped the work of constructing the line and building the stations, &c., will be commenced after the monsoon. It has been agreed upon that a large handsome station should be erected at Bhopal on the site selected, and a small one at Jehangirabad opposite the house allotted for the use of British officers. The latter station is intended for the convenience of those officers.

20. To prevent disturbances and even bloodshed among the citizens during the Mohurram, an order was issued on the 19th Zilhij (4th December 1879) to the effect that those who wished it might erect "tazias" in their houses, but no one was to exhibit them on public thoroughfares, and that the "tazias" should be carried by the road, and on the day appointed to the tank and thrown into it. This arrangement had the desired effect, and it is hoped that, beside preventing serious occurrences which usually take place during such festivities, it will obviate the trouble which the police experienced in maintaining order on these occasions.

21. During the year 1296 Hijri (1879) daks of carriages, elephants, &c., were laid out on 112 occasions for the convenience of British officers travelling between Hoshungabad and Sehore at an aggregate cost to the State of Rupees 1,773.

22. A misunderstanding has existed since the beginning of 1875 with regard to jurisdiction in cases of heinous crime occurring in the jaghire district of Kudsia Begum. The question was referred at the time to the Bhopal and Central India Agencies, and a khureeta was submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 28th August 1879, but the State has not yet been honored with a reply. The inhabitants of the jaghire districts have been reduced to a state of misery beyond description. Kudsia Begum's officials act in contravention of the old customs of the State and do what they please, and yet no steps whatever are taken towards checking these arbitrary proceedings. Even the orders from the Agency are not infrequently disobeyed. It was to prevent such disorders that in Sir Robert Hamilton's time it was decided that there should be only one tribunal throughout the whole State for the administration of justice, and all jaghiredars, whether small or great, were

excluded from the right of having any separate Courts in their estates, and Kudsia Begum herself signed an agreement binding herself to act according to this decision. No attention has, however, yet been paid by the Agency to these points, or the evils complained of would have ceased. Months elapse, before answers are received to communications sent from the State through the medium of the Agency to Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, and all cases remain without settlement. A list of unadjusted cases between the State and the jaghire is sent monthly to the Agency. For the reasons stated the Bhopal State is not responsible for the mismanagement of the jaghire.

23. The head of the Medical Department reports that 4,827 patients were treated during the year in the four divisions, sixty-nine of whom died, and the remaining 4,758 were cured. In the seven medical institutions in Bhopal itself, 3,210 cases are reported to have been treated, of which twenty-eight proved fatal, and 3,182 were cured.

24. Various taxes have been remitted before as detailed in previous reports, and as a further act of grace, it has now been ordered that cash presents hitherto paid to the State on promotions in the army shall altogether cease with effect from the beginning of 1297 Hijri (15th December 1879).

25. In compliance with the request of the Political Agent contained in his communication, dated 6th March 1880, a company of the State troops was despatched on the 9th idem for the protection of the Sehore Cantonment. It has not yet returned to Bhopal. Again, on the 2nd Rabi-ul-Awal (13th February 1880), the following troops were ordered to Sehore to capture and punish the rebel Poorun Mull, who had sent a letter by post to the Political Agent threatening to plunder the Sehore Cantonment:—

1 company of infantry.                 |                  $\frac{1}{2}$  troop of cavalry.

$\frac{1}{2}$  bera (establishment) of irregular sepoys.

This latter force was withdrawn on the 8th April 1880 according to the orders received from the Political Agent.

26. Between Rabi-Ussanee 1296 H. (25th March 1879) and 17th Suffer 1297 H. (30th January 1883), the Political Agent visited Bhopal on ten different occasions, and stayed there forty-one days in all. The usual ceremonies of peshwaie, &c., were performed, except when ordered by the Political Agent to be dispensed with.

(True translation.)

BHOPAL AGENCY SEHORE, }  
*The 1st June 1880.* }

(Sd.) W. F. PRIDEAUX,  
*Political Agent, Bhopal.*

## APPENDIX C.

### BUNDELKHAND AGENCY REPORT 1879-80.

#### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Season.*—In the monsoon of 1879-80, Bundelkhand was more fortunate than it had been the two previous years. In both of these the rainfall had been much below the average, and the result was drought, dearth, and semi-famine, distress among the people, and reduced income to the Chiefs. The year now past gave a fair amount of rain, which, though not up to the average, and not enough to refill all the dried-up tanks, was yet sufficient to give good crops and restore comparative plenty and cheapness.

These remarks may be illustrated by the following figures:—

Average rainfall for twelve years, 1868-69 to 1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches. 41.50
Actual in 1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.87
„ 1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.60
„ last year, 1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.17

The distribution which is scarcely less important is here shown:—

YEARS.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Average of twelve years	0.135	0.315	3.085	14.795	12.463	7.785	0.989	0.0	0.168	0.595	0.218	0.131	41.599
Actual in 1877-78	0.0	0.10	1.36	2.69	4.32	4.07	1.90	0.0	0.56	3.61	0.27	0.0	18.67
„ 1878-79	0.02	0.47	0.89	4.89	9.50	7.19	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.03	23.60
„ 1879-80	0.0	0.62	1.78	7.77	19.44	6.16	2.37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.0	37.17

A peculiarity of the distribution, as may be seen in the above table, was that the heaviest rains were deferred till August instead of coming in July; and this lateness was, to some extent, maintained throughout, as, after less than usual falling in September, the closing showers in October were above the average. Later on, however, the winter rains failed.

2. Perhaps the most marked feature of the weather last year was the want of the winter temperature, the cold being, for this part of the country, unusually early, intense, and long. Beginning in old custom, the cold lasted, with a greater degree of severity, till the first of March, when a change suddenly occurred, and heat set in with orders from the intensity equally remarkable. In ordinary years, in Bundelkhand, ice is formed in low damp spots and earthen water-tanks, then, for two or three nights at a time, but last year there was a greater degree for weeks continuously.

A few figures from the College Observatory Record are here inserted in illustration. The *mean* temperatures shown are sufficiently marked, and the *extremes* if quoted would be still more striking:—

YEARS.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.									
	NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
1878-79 ...	79°13	54°33	70°30	44°27	71°36	44°99	76°85	52°66	87°21	59°76
1879-80 ...	73°88	45°66	67°09	40°85	71°23	43°62	72°31	48°20	94°69	61°65
Mean lower in 1879-80 ...	5°25	8°67	3°21	3°42	0°13	1°37	4°54	4°46	...	...
Mean higher in 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7°48	1°89

3. *Kharif harvest.*—The foregoing characters of the season could not but affect agriculture. The plentiful rain, coming after two years' partial drought, led to a great revival of cultivation, but some of this, like the rain itself, was rather late. The monsoon crops of the *kharif* or autumn harvest were generally splendid, though such *jawar* as had been sown late was caught by the November frost, and nipped before its heads could fill out and ripen. Still the quantity safely harvested was great, and the smaller grains of various sorts were also in abundance. Among these, *kodo*, especially, is prized by the poor, as it can be stored and kept good for years. Of the *tillee* or sesamum seed, which yields the common sweet oil of India, there was, in places, an immense outturn. In some tracts cultivators of the poorest class realised from it, or from some one of their rain crops, enough to pay all their land-rent and repay the advances of the mahajan or seed-lender, and thus to leave their other crops free for storage or sale. In this way many an old score was cleared off, and in addition people's houses were well stocked. This last process was fortunately not confined to actual owners of crops, for these, in order to get sufficient labor at harvest time, had to pay so well for it in grain that many village laborers, who in ordinary years are glad of road-work or other employment beyond their own homes, have latterly been careless about it, or, somewhat independently, stand out for higher wages than usual.

When the great crop of *tillee* was harvested, the price, contrary to expectation, did not fall. This was due to brisk demand on the part of native merchants who, travelling about the country, bought up the seed at once, and sent it off to Satna or Cawnpoor. Great quantities of the seed, or oil derived from it, are said now to be sent to Italy for the purpose of adulterating olive oil prior to export.

The effect of the unusual cold was not confined to late *jawar*. It similarly affected other crops which stand long. Among these the *arhar*, which is sensitive to the cold of ordinary winters, was extensively

destroyed. Gardens suffered, as did also plantations and road-side avenues of trees, and even many hardy trees of the jungle.

4. *Rabi harvest.*—Turning now to the cold weather crops of wheat and gram, &c.; which yield the spring or rabi harvest, the ground had been sufficiently moistened near the surface by the late monsoon to permit of extensive preparation and sowing. The failure of the winter rains, however, and the absence of any reserve of moisture in the deeper soil, owing to the drought of the two preceding years, prevented the crops in most places being heavy. Then the sudden burst of extreme heat in March dried and ripened them off before being largely filled out. Still the crops, though generally light, would at least have been everywhere fair, but that a new danger, in the form of a plague of rats, appeared, and reduced the average considerably.

The late experience of the Dakhan, where this plague similarly followed years of drought, caused grave apprehensions here. But while there was no mistaking the appearance or ruin of the wheat and gram fields which they attacked, they fortunately did not show themselves in all parts of Bundelkhand, and did not attack every field in those parts where they appeared. Damage was greatest in the central and northern parts of the district, but, under the above circumstances, the loss was more that of individual cultivators, or villages, or of certain tracts, than of the entire province.

5. *General result of both harvests.*—On the whole, thus, the result of both harvests in Bundelkhand has been a great improvement on the condition left by the two preceding years of drought; and towards the close of the official year prospects were farther brightened by the promise of an abundant *mahua* crop, which is, by the poorest classes, considered a third harvest, and peculiarly their own.

In other countries the rate of marriage is reckoned an indication of the condition of the people; and here, certainly, whether it was simply from the cheapness of grain, great quantities of which are expended in food at the marriage gatherings, or from the Pandits conveniently deciding the year to be otherwise also very propitious, the preparations for marriage were unusually numerous in the spring of 1880.

6. *Health of the district.*—As regards health, the record is less favorable. Of ordinary maladies, *fever* was the only one needing special notice, but it was unusually prevalent in the latter part of 1879, though not so universal or so fatal as it then was in some parts of our North-Western Provinces.

Its severity was greatest in Samthar territory, which, in natural features, most nearly resembles many of our own north-western districts, *viz.*, in being a level open plain, with few trees and little or no jungle vegetation. The need of medicine for the fever-stricken was realised by the Durbar, and quinine and cinchona febrifuge were distributed.

One view, held in the North-Western Provinces, was that the prevalence and mortality of the fever, in some districts at any rate, and

among the poorest or most dependent classes, were due to malaria acting on constitutions weakened by inadequate nourishment during the previous bad seasons, and by an insufficiency of fresh vegetables or equivalent kinds of food. Whatever there was in this view would equally apply to the circumstances of the Samthar population.

7. Of *cholera* there was a severe epidemic, chiefly in the east, north-east, and north. Formerly Bundelkhand was often free of this disease for years in succession, but latterly it has tended to become an annual visitor. It is usually heard of first in the east, advancing from Bengal towards the north-west, and in this course it may pass up the Doab, only skirting Bundelkhand. When it enters this province, it does so usually from the north-east, as it comes up-country, but occasionally it passes on, at first, for some way and then strikes in from the north. Sometimes again it passes beyond Bundelkhand, but afterwards turns round *viâ* Agra and Gwalior from the north-west.

This year its advance in the Agency Territory was, on its most usual line, supplemented afterwards from the direction last named above. Thus, in April and May 1879, it appeared in the north-east; in June it was severe in the north, and in the east as far westward as the centre of the province; in July and August it raged in those quarters, and showed itself also in the north-west; while in September and October it had almost ceased, there being only a few cases in the centre and north.

The figures collected from all Native Bundeund were these:—

				<i>Attacks.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
April...	...	...	...	13	8
May ...	...	...	...	68	30
June ...	...	...	...	489	170
July ...	...	...	...	1,664	1,020
August	...	...	...	1,149	526
September	...	...	...	15	12
October	...	...	...	5	5
Total				3,403	1,771

Two-thirds of the cases were in the Chhatarpoor territory on the east of Nowgong. It was severe in the town of Chhatarpoor only fifteen miles from the cantonment, and lasted there from 8th June to 20th August 1879. But, excepting a few scattered cases, the division of the epidemic, which entered Bundelkhand from the north-east, seemed to stop its westward progress at the town just named.

In Nowgong seven cases, of which five were fatal, occurred in August among the poor classes in the bazar, but the troops entirely escaped.

## II.—THE NATIVE STATES.

8. *General remarks.*—Native Bundelkhand, with an area of about 11,000 square miles, a population supposed nearly a million and a half, and yielding revenues of some forty to fifty lakhs, is broken up into thirty States and Chiefships, many of the latter, consequently, being very small. The leading States are Oreha, Datia, and Samthar, which are situated on the west of the Dhasan, the middle river of the province. Of these, Datia is a branch of Oreha, both as regards the family and State; while Samthar, though of different family, is politically an offshoot of Datia. On the east are Punnah, Chirkhari, Ajaigurh, Bijawar, and Chhatarpoor, which are the principal portions now left of those into which the extensive dominions of Maharaja Chhatarsal, himself a scion of Oreha, have gradually fallen among his descendants and their dependents during the last two centuries. Of the smaller Chiefships and Jaghires, a few which are direct branches of Oreha, border on that State in the north and west, but the majority, which are nearly all offshoots of Chhatarsal's kingdom, are intermingled with its main divisions above mentioned.

The whole province, however, as well as its principal States, have, in previous reports, from time to time, been so fully described that it would be a waste of time and record to repeat all the details every year. Its annals, too, are usually short and simple, for though its division into so many States, multiplies labor both by the number of separate jurisdictions to be dealt with, and the multitude of matters which, in a single State of equivalent total area, never come before the Agency at all, the division, at the same time, lessens in some degree the importance of individual affairs in accordance with the size of the particular Chiefship concerned. Thus subjects, which, in a single native jurisdiction of wide extent, admit of detailed notice, do not equally permit this, when on a reduced scale in smaller territories, as separate notices of the same subject in each of these would run to a length exceeding its importance; and the aggregate particulars from them all, though possibly greater than from a single large State, can seldom be brought together, as a whole, from two or three dozen Chiefships, each with its own administration working separately on its own lines, without any attempt at uniform system or synchronous action.

When a State comes under the actual management of an officer, details and statistics of internal administration, as complete as may be desired, are at hand for annual record; or when a political change comprises merely one or two States, particulars are usually also more or less obtainable in a homogeneous form, and on a sufficient scale. But, with a score and more widely scattered Chiefships, each self-managed in its own way, and none of them large or rich enough to have what we should consider a fully organised administration caring sufficiently for system or statistics, while the smaller ones are still governed mostly in the old patriarchal way, materials, as regards their internal administration, are not similarly at command for amalgamation with a political report; and such as can be loosely supplied by States so circumstanced are, with the exception of a few leading subjects of special interest to ourselves, for which precise forms can be furnished, and careful returns insisted on,

neither homogeneous enough to be elaborated into any one form, nor always accurate enough to be worth the attempt. With groups of such States, therefore, the subjects, which chiefly come within the scope of annual political report, are of a general nature, as, *e.g.*, their condition whether thriving or not, the salient points in the system and tendency of the principal Native administrations, any improvements in progress, subjects which have been prominent from their general interest or special local importance, matters which have come before the Agency, and the general result, whether apparently to the good or otherwise.

9. *Orcha or Tehri*.—Previous Reports have mentioned the young Chief's efforts to introduce system and order, of which there was the greatest need in almost every department of this State. Of the matters before noticed, the settlement of the land revenue for a short term of years has now been almost completed, the new office for making advances to cultivators for wells, bullocks, seed, and breaking up waste land, is in regular working; various petty cesses have been abolished to the improvement of income from the remainder; the forests have been put under regulation, and much has been done in the way of useful public works.

Among the latter I may note that on the Mhow and Saugar Road through Tehri, there were constructed last year some considerable bridges and a causeway, as also a couple of excellent rest-houses, the sites and general dimensions for which works I had fixed during my tour of the previous season. At the capital itself [Tehri] the opening up of streets and the building of masonry drains made fair progress, but the improvements of this kind still needed are so extensive, that some years will be needed for their completion.

During my tour last cold weather I gave advice about various further works. The school building had been taken for State Offices, and the school, thus shunted into a native house, out of the way of constant observation, had suffered. A site for a new building, in the square in front of the fort, was selected before me, and work at once begun, so as to have the roof on before the rains of 1880. *Jatara*, an old and decayed town between the capital and Mhow, has been considerably revived by the construction of the road, and by the opening up of a good street through the bazaar, but it is still cut off from the most fertile district in the neighbourhood by a long ridge of hill which stretches for miles, and over which there is no cart-road. Drawing attention to this, I showed where a road at an easy gradient could be carried obliquely across the ridge from the town on the one side, to the splendid Jatara Lake on the other, and the rich village lands on its margin to the north and north-west. This also was promptly taken up, and will be a work of much service to the town and district.

In Native States one often has to press for public works and improvements, the cost of which is felt by the Chiefs to be a difficulty owing to the want of general good management, keeping their finances confused and inelastic. In such cases, reluctance to press for expenditure, which, under these circumstances is not easily provided, has to be combated by the consideration that money, if not thus usefully or reproductively spent, will undoubtedly be forthcoming for anything of



a private or family nature, or of a more public character, whether useful or not, to which the Chief takes a fancy. Under the latter feeling expenditure is never grudged, but when made merely under pressure for public purposes, it is felt a burden, and ceases at once with the withdrawal of the moving influence. Hence pressure, if it is to do permanent good, is not a mere simple and summary process of urging the execution of a certain work, or the adoption of a particular measure. Besides urging the need and advantage of it, one has also to show how, by better management otherwise, it can be accomplished without being too burdensome, and to try and get the Chief himself to appreciate these points, after which the measure may be adopted from his own goodwill and desire for it, instead of merely under pressure, or as if by order.

In Orcha happily there is, for the present, this sounder footing, as it is now recognised there that many public improvements are needed, and that better general management enables these to be gradually undertaken without embarrassing the State finances. The prospect of the improvements being hereafter voluntarily continued is the more hopeful, since it has been seen that the new system has cleared off the old State debts, and beyond this, provides money to save as well as to spend. There are still of course the risks of change or retrogression attendant on personal government, for as yet the new ideas are those merely of the Chief and his Minister. It will take a long reign or several reigns, conducted on the same lines, before the several departments and all the officials are so trained therein, that those principles can acquire permanent standing as the *system* of the State. Meantime, in all matters, the Maharaja is energetically served by the Dewan, Rao Seo Dial, who is young and active, and anxious to show he can do good work.

Last cold weather, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with his camp, marched by the capital, through about fifty miles of the Orcha territory. I was unable to be at Tehri at the time, but His Honor and his staff expressed themselves afterwards as having found everything connected with their progress through the State pleasant and satisfactory.

10. *Datia*.—The principal public work in progress at Datia is on the Sita Sagar Tank. This is the highest in a series which nearly surrounds the city, but, though covering a large area, its basin never was deep, and it has silted up in the course of years, besides which the bund on two sides leaked so much that no great storage of water could be secured. As this reservoir from its position is the feeder of all the others round the city, the need for its improvement and repair has long been felt. This has at last been undertaken on a considerable scale, much rock has been blasted and earth excavated, a long stretch of the faulty bund has already been strengthened, and a new overflow outlet planned at a site I selected. On the town side new masonry ghâts are being built, and altogether the works, when finished, will be a great public convenience to the people, but they are too heavy to be completed in less than two or three years.

11. *Samthar*.—As already mentioned, this is the State which last year suffered so severely from fever similar to that which, at the same

time, ravaged several of our districts in the North-Western Provinces. The territory fortunately, however, escaped cholera. The old Chief remains in the same condition of mental incapacity as formerly, and is still at Amrah, where he has lived for years under the care of his Rani and younger son. The elder son, now the Maharaja and ruler of the State, continues to prove himself a careful manager. In his difficult position, in the midst of family dissensions, he has been greatly aided by the support of his maternal uncle, Rao Manohar Sing Bahadur.

At Samthar extensive works of construction and repair of State buildings have been in progress for some time, and have given useful employment to great numbers of people, laborers, masons, and cartmen, &c. Among other structures a capital Durbar Hall which was greatly needed has been completed. The road from Samthar to Sikandra on the Jhansi and Cawnpoor High-road is being metalled. Of all these works the Maharaja's uncle, Rao Manohar Sing, was the director. Unfortunately his health latterly declined, and, shortly after the close of the year [on 3rd April 1880], just when proposing to start for Indore to put himself under the treatment of Dr. Beaumont, the old man sank.

Both the Maharaja and his uncle have shown an earnestness and strictness, uncommon among Native Chiefs and their relatives, for the proper education of their sons. No students of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong are more kept to their studies by home control and injunction than the youths from Samthar. The Maharaja's son especially has benefitted. He was rather a delicate and nervous boy, but now he can gallop about freely enough, and when he does get a fall, he is prompt to remount and go on.

12. In *Ajuigarh*, where the Chief inherited heavy debt, I have often had to note the schemes for retrenchment and payment, which were almost annually drawn up, without ever being kept in operation long enough to give them a chance of success. Latterly, the Maharaja has been more persevering, some debt has really been cleared off, and the rest appears in fair train of settlement. In other ways, also, the administration shows improved life, as, *e.g.*, in prompter disposal of business, in more punctual payments, and in a desire to have the road to the capital properly made, and to raise the standard of the State school, which was much needed.

13. Of *Pannah*, there is not much this year to record. Owing to the death of most of the old officials of the late Chief's time, the administration has been suffering in some ways, but the present Chief is now aware of this, and devising means to maintain its efficiency. During the year he made a rather lengthened tour to Indore, Bombay, and other places.

On the north road from Pannah to the Banda frontier, the necessary bridging turned out much heavier than I had anticipated, and though a good deal of work has been done, the whole has not yet been finished. At the capital itself the huge temple of nondescript order, which is under construction, provides employment for a great body of workmen and laborers.

15. *Chhatarpoor*.—The young Chief continues his studies at the Rumar College. Though stronger than he was, the delicacy of his younger years seems for the time to have stopped his growth, but he is bold and intelligent. The effects of a good agricultural season showed themselves nowhere more happily than here. The State had formerly suffered from a series of misfortunes, at one time from outlaw troubles, afterwards from years of drought and an interval of mismanagement. Under the charge of the Superintendent, Munshi Chandi Lal, things have gradually been coming round, and now with the coming of a good year the improvement is at once marked. Considerable debt has been paid off, pay being in arrears is a thing of the past, the works progress, and a moderate surplus has been established, part of which was invested in Government Funds. Among the public works were a second serai at the capital, and a number of much-needed roads and bridges in the environs, which I had planned years ago.

17. The *Jaghiredar of Tori-Putehpoor* died on 6th February 1880. He was quite a young man, hitherto healthy and strong, but he had suffered, more or less, from fever for some months. This had been neglected, until at last a severe accession occurring, carried him off. Even with natives in a position to know better, and with means to obtain effective treatment, it is still too much the custom to consider fever as an occasional necessary evil that must run its course, and wear itself out, instead of as one which should be resisted and checked as soon as possible. Unfortunately in this instance, as often occurs, it was the patient and not the disease which was worn out.

In this position he was foolish enough in the confusion, after he had protected our officers and families from the British, to pass them on in safety to Tehri *en route* to Saugaor, to let himself appear as the head of a movement for recovery of the lost districts. That he could have

stopped a turbulent brotherhood of Thakoors far stronger than his immediate family, and who fancied their time had come for recovery of territory, is not supposed, but his name, as their former Chief, gave them cohesion and a war-cry, and he had not the sense or courage to take the only course of safety which, for him, would have been flight to the nearest British Garrison. For, as Sindia, the Mahrata Chief of the neighbourhood, was on our side, and most of the districts had been transferred from the Mahratas to our charge, the rising against Mahrata conquest became one against ourselves.

He finally came in on guarantee of honorable treatment and liberal provision. Banpoor was confiscated and annexed, and the ex Chief banished on a pension of Rupees 800 a month, from which his family and its old dependents had also to be supported. He lived successively at Lahore, Delhi, and Mathura, behaving well and quietly, devoting himself to religion and literature, and making many who met him wonder how a man, naturally so intelligent and gentle, could have fallen into the frightful mistake which was his ruin, and completed what Mahrata conquest had begun.

Though, during his exile, death had been busy in his family, its numbers are still considerable, and its old dependents numerous. Application was made to Government for continuance of the pension.

19. The case of the late Raja Bakht Bali, the *ex Chief of Shahgurh*, is curiously parallel to the one just noted. His family, which is descended from Maharaja Chatarsal, the founder of the Eastern Bundela States, were the Chiefs of Garhakota, the capital of which was the double town of Kota and Hardinagar near Saugor, and they had similarly suffered from Mahrata invasion and conquest, which deprived them of the largest and richest part of their territory, and left them merely the jungly tract of Shahgurh. When we took Saugor from the Mahratas in 1818, the family had again established itself in Garhakota, but we expelled them and took possession on behalf of Sindia, and the family then reverted to Shahgurh, which is a long narrow tract of hill and jungle, ranging east and west along the northern frontier of Saugor and Damoh.

In the mutinies the Lalatpoor officers and families, after being protected and passed on by Banpoor and Tehri, were next similarly passed on by the Shahgurh Chief, and finally reached our garrison at Saugor safely. But when all rule seemed otherwise upset, the thoughts of the Thakoors and their followers in the hills of Shahgurh reverted to the fertile tracts near Saugor, which they had possessed till over-powered by the Mahratas, and, after a brief period of recovery, had lost again to ourselves. They had not the sense to understand that there was now a greater power behind and above the Mahratas, and that action, however originated by hostility merely to the latter, would bring them into fatal collision with us, who in Saugor had taken their place, nor could they realise that raiding and reviving, which, in the old days of no efficient paramount power, were often considered the legitimate, and sometimes were really the only ways of maintaining or regaining a State, as was illustrated in the minor Chiefships of Malwa before Sir John Malcolm's settlement, could now only ensure its extinction and the ruin of the family.

The events narrated of Banpoor repeated themselves in the case of Shahgurb, and the old capital of Garhakota was once again for a brief space occupied by its original owners who, however, maintained friendly communication with us, saying they only took charge to prevent utter anarchy. The Chief afterwards came in on assurance of honorable treatment and liberal provision, and was exiled on a pension of Rupees 1,400 for himself and family. He lived successively at Lahore, Delhi, and Bindraban, at which last place he died on 29th September 1873.

On his death the local authorities there, without knowledge of the family and its circumstances, and fancying that relatives might be sufficiently trusted to for support, proposed the extremely reduced allowance of only Rupees 300 a month for the Rani without any reckoning of the other members of the family. The widow Rani represented the insufficiency of this for the support of herself and the family and its old dependents, who still clung around them, and then, without having received anything, she returned to Bundelund, where she and they have had to subsist on the sale of jewels, ornaments, or such personal property as had been saved, and on the charity of relatives. But for the latter, indeed, they would, ere now, have been starving during the period since the Raja's death. Particulars were submitted in Report, No. 216, of 24th December 1877, and its enclosures.

In the case both of the Banpoor and Shahgurb families, several Chiefs have spoken, expressing a hope that suitable provision would be allotted. This has hitherto always, been granted, forming as it does but a moderate charge on the revenues of the acquired territories. It will be readily understood to be inexpedient politically that Native Bundelund should become a refuge for ex Chiefs' families left in difficulties, or with boys growing up neglected and uneducated. Their presence involves a certain responsibility and burden, which could doubtless be better and more equitably undertaken by the administrations which now have the annexed territories.

20. *Political*.—Of public matters external to the province, the one which has continued to command most interest here as elsewhere has been the Afghan war, towards which the principal Chiefs loyally offered aid according to their ability. At the murder of the Envoy and his suite, disgust was everywhere expressed by Chiefs and people, as being, they said, opposed alike to every religion and to honor—a remark to which some added that it was, however, “just like the Afghans.”

Sometimes a wandering Pathan has passed through the district, telling wonderful stories of the prowess of his countrymen, and especially of what the Kabul winter had done or would do. *Their* blood would then come to the boil [josh], while our troops would shiver and be helpless. Stories such as these attract idle listeners in any bazar.

But some of the Chiefs still remember with pride that, under the Delhi Empire, when Afghanistan was part of it, their ancestors at times commanded portions of the Imperial armies in Kabul, and their clansmen served there. And the yearly visits, especially to native capitals, paid by Afghan traders, bringing horses and camel-loads of fruit and other merchandize, as regularly as if they were merely from

other districts of India, keep alive the impression that Kabul is not very far away, and is still closely connected with this country, if not indeed in some degree dependent. At any rate, the idea of Kabul being under the wing of any other and more distant country than India, aroused feelings of dislike, somewhat resembling but naturally exceeding those which in the east, where neighbourhood, or rather actual contact of properties, is considered to confer on each certain contingent rights in the other, as *e.g.*, those of pre-emption, &c., would be excited by a property being transferred to a distant stranger, regardless of a neighbour whose possessions march with it, and which neighbour, satisfied so long as the original friendly proprietor held it himself, would feel any bargain with an outsider, to the exclusion of himself, as an infraction of his rights.

Thus, although the Chiefs have no minute knowledge or care about the causes of the war, beyond hearing something of the above nature, and of hostile preparations, and the repulse of an Embassy; yet on the basis of what they do know of the old relations and the still existing connection of the two countries, the feeling of the Chiefs, on a dispute arising between India and Afghanistan, was unanimous and strong that it behoved India to prevail. The Hindu Chiefs, ill versed in history, as most of them are, know at any rate a few leading events, prominent among which, to their imaginations, are the many invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni, and other leaders of conquest, plunder and intolerance, who, coming from the Afghanistan direction, have devastated India. They are glad to feel that now the greater strength is on the side of India, the side which includes themselves. Their geographical ideas about the Khyber, Bolan, and other Passes are rather confused, but they know they are the entrances to India,—they have heard of them as its *Phataks* or gateways, and comparing them with the *ghāts* or hill passes in their own country, for the command of which in troublous times they have had many a fight, they were emphatic in arguing that India should see to their trusty keeping. Beyond this, their ideas are naturally vague. They think Government has been forbearing to the Afghans, and regret the latter do not settle down to friendly peace with India under their own rulers, failing which they do not understand what ending, in the interests and necessities of peace and security, there can be, but some other settlement less favorable to the Afghans themselves.

Though formed without precise knowledge, and expressed at times crudely, the opinions now quoted were not without interest, as showing the general direction of feeling. The Chiefs made no pretensions to having looked at all sides of the subject. India was to them the central point of consideration, their leading idea simply being that it should be paramountly strong and secure from challenge on the side from which it has so often suffered.

This feeling of all India having a common interest in such matters, which has evidently been growing, appears modern if not new, as in former times frontier trouble to a paramount power would rather have been a source of satisfaction and hope to individual Chiefs, or at any rate to those at a distance who were out of the way of its immediate risks.

## III—JUDICIAL.

21. Of the *Judicial cases* before the Agency, particulars are given in the *Tabular Returns* separately submitted.

22. As regards *sati*, *samadh* and *jalpariva*, the record has now been a blank for several years.

23. The register of births and child-deaths among the Parihar Rajpoots of Jigni, since measures for preventing *female infanticide* were instituted, is as follows:—

			Boys.	Girls.
Births	...	...	... 134	102
Deaths	...	...	... 63	58
			—	—
Survivals	...	...	... 71	44
			—	—

During the year only one girl was born, and she survives, but three of the older girls died from ordinary diseases. When infanticide used to occur, it was from neglect immediately after birth. Once a new-born girl had been taken care of, and thus admitted as one of the family, natural feelings prevailed, and she was safe. Mortality among the older girls is, therefore, of a different aspect, from that among the new-born, and as five boys died, the three girl-deaths were not out of proportion. The whole problem is not, however, solved by merely protecting the girls. There remains the difficulty how to get them married. The Parihar clan, being a good one, will only marry its daughters to men of another clan at least as good, or if possible of higher standing, and this costs more money than most of the Parihars of Jigni now possess.

24. No case of *kidnapping girls* for immoral purposes came to notice, but one of a mother thus improperly disposing of her daughter occurred in the Chhatarpoor State, and was dealt with under Sections 372 and 373, Indian Penal Code.

25. On the night of the 9th November 1879, the man carrying the Government *parcel post* came into Nowgong without it, and reported that, when nearing a hill just within cantonment, he was attacked by dacoits, and the bag carried off.

It was ascertained that, shortly before reaching the station limits, he had dismissed the Road Sipahi who was accompanying him, and that he got into an empty cart which happened to be going the same way. On this coming out, he changed his story, and said the bag had been taken out of the cart without his knowledge, or must have fallen out. This, however, was impossible, as the cart had high canvas sides for conveying grain. A day or two afterwards, the bag was found torn open, together with some of its contents in an old station well, a little off the road. Evidently the man had been tempted by the appearance of the package, but it contained nothing of much value, as its weight and size were chiefly due to a very large blank account book. He was tried and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

As the culprit was a brother of the post-runner who had, the previous year, reported being attacked a few miles out of cantonment,

and robbed of the letter bag, in which case no trace of either the robbers or the bag was obtained, the present attempt at imposition raises some doubt as to the genuineness of that former affair.

26. Five cases of *dakaiti* came to notice as follows :—

In Orchha	...	...	...	2
„ Datia	...	...	...	1
„ Pannah	...	...	...	2

The property plundered was stated altogether at Rupees 3,455, ranging in amounts from Rupees 47 to Rupees 2,851, besides which two men were killed and nine wounded.

Two of the cases were night attacks on houses, and these furnished Rupees 2,398 of the plunder, the two killed and three of the wounded. The other three cases were committed on travellers, whose losses were stated at Rupees 557, and six men wounded.

In the heaviest case it was ascertained that the gang had come from a distance from other districts, and after the outrage had instantly returned, but no certain proof as to the individuals could be obtained. In two of the minor cases the offenders were arrested, and property recovered in whole or part.

27. *Robbery of cash in transit*, carried by men styled *Rokarias* from the *Rokar* or specie they convey, used to be of rather frequent occurrence in Bundelcund. The carriers, soon becoming known to be thus employed by native bankers, were peculiarly liable to be watched, waylaid and robbed,—and sometimes they gave the hint themselves. Perhaps it is, partly, from safer modes of remittance being now more available than formerly, that no cases of this nature have come to notice during the last few years.

28. *Administering a stupefying drug* [dhatura] to travellers, robbing them when insensible, and leaving them to die or recover, which is the modern form of thagi, varies much in frequency from year to year.

The poisoner is usually without confederates, and pretending to be a wayfarer joins some *bonâ fide* traveller or small party of two or three. On the first opportunity he secretly mixes some dhatura powder with the materials of a meal about to be prepared, or gets his companions to partake of drugged sweetmeats. Having robbed his victims while insensible, the poisoner goes off with the spoil as fast as he can. Naturally he does not select for his enterprize a large party, some of whom eat separately,—or a serai or other public place for its locality. The opportunity is usually selected when the party halts for food at some quiet road-side spot, at a well, clump of trees, or a temple outside a village. He has thus generally time to get miles away before his victims are discovered, and even if alive they, can give no clue to the direction he has taken.

In some years several such cases occur, and afterwards there is a lull. The explanation seems to be that those who practice this kind of poisoning and robbery require some address and skill, and are not numerous. Several of the cases successively occurring in some years are evidently the work of the same man in his rapid progress through the



district,—after which he is either caught, or he finds the district too hot to hold him safely,—whereon he moves elsewhere. In either event the district before troubled has relief from that form of outrage for some time. This, rather than actual extinction of the crime, is doubtless the explanation that none of these cases have occurred in Native Bundelkhand for some years past.

But the crime is so easy of commission, so productive, and for sometime so safe, that it can scarcely be expected to become permanently extinct.

29. Of the professional pilferers, who travel far and wide, and are known as *Sanorias* in Tehri, and *Chandarbedis* in Datia, the number in these States, where they are under police surveillance, are gradually diminishing.

The registers show—

At end of 1878-79.	Died or absconded last year.	Remaining.
183	22	161

#### IV.—REVENUE.

30. From the account already given of the season and harvests, &c., it will be intelligible that the *revenue of the Native States* in 1879-80 was better than in the two preceding years, when the drought and failure of many crops rendered full collection impossible.

This year, on the contrary, current revenue has generally been realized without difficulty in full, or is in process of being so, as the collections are not actually completed till June or July.

The *Government tribute* of Rupees 27,194 on certain districts is a fixed item, and realised regularly irrespective of season.

There were no *successions* during the year yielding *nuzzerana*.

#### V.—EDUCATION.

31. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong for the sons of Chiefs and Sindars continues working steadily.

The numbers were as follow :—

Average number on monthly roll ...	... 50
Average daily attendance ...	... 43, i.e. 86 per cent.

The college is becoming more recognised by Chiefs and their sons as an institution to which the latter *are to come*, and when this view is everywhere fully accepted, the college should have an easy and prosperous course.

When Sir G. Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, marched through Nowgong in January last, His Honor and Mr. S. Reid, Member of the Revenue Board, and formerly Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, were good enough to visit the college, and expressed themselves well pleased with that they saw.

One of the principal current difficulties is to secure regular attendance. Besides Sundays and the few English Holidays, there are such a number of native festivals, one or two days at each of which are urged by the boys or their guardians as requisite, that a considerable number of days each year are thus lost. Next, there are frequent applications for short leave on account of some affair of gladness or mourning [Shadi-ghami] at home among their numerous relatives, and a boy getting a week's leave is apt to stay away two or three or even longer. Now and then also slight indisposition, such as would scarcely keep an English boy a day from school, detains the Indian student for several. Finally there is the regular vacation of a couple of months, after which many of the boys, on one ground or other, remain absent for some time longer. Altogether, thus, the average number of days in the year each boy attends college is below what it should be,—but measures for checking this tendency have been put in force, and are already producing effect.

It has been desired here to bring the College work into agreement with that of the Malwa Educational Institutions of the Central India Agency. Regarding this point, and examinations, &c., Mr. Mather, the Principal, writes as follows:—

“All the English Classes have now adopted the course of studies laid down in Mr. Mackay's Circular of the 23rd January 1879. Five boys were sent up for the Malwa Schools Examination at the end of April [1880], three for the second class and two for the third. I have learnt from private letters that four out of the five have passed, three in the First Division, and one in the Second. All those sent up for the second class have passed; in the third class one has failed. Damodar Rao, the grandson of the Raja of Gursarai, has passed 1st in Order of Merit on the general list in the second class. From these results I hope that by the end of the year one boy at least will be able to go up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. I would propose farther that the Collegé should be affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, and that, for the convenience of the boys in the Bundelcund, the University authorities be requested to allow the Entrance and First Arts Examinations to be held here, thus saving the boys the time, the trouble, and the expense of going to other centres, such as Allahabad, Agra, &c.”

I beg to support the recommendations of Mr. Mather regarding affiliation to the Calcutta University, and the locality of examinations for the Entrance and First Arts Standards.

Beyond book studies, the physical education of the boys is not neglected. An hour a day is given to gymnastics and riding, and in the cold weather cricket is played with zest.

32. During the vacation Mr. Mather inspected the State schools at—

Orchha,  
Datia,  
Samthar,

Pannab,  
Charkhari.  
Ajaigarh,

Bijawar,  
Chhatarpoor, and  
Alipura.

Hitherto each State had been working its schools on its own lines. But a course of studies, both in the English and the Vernacular, has now

been drawn out, which will regulate their work, facilitate examination and comparison, and being their system *en rapport* with that of the Malwa schools.

The returns show the number of State schools as forty-five, with an average daily attendance of 1,354 scholars.

#### VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

33. *Imperial Military*.—These at Nowgong were confined during the year to a small work costing Rupees 577, and the ordinary annual repairs of military buildings and roads. The unfinished barrack buildings, by their defiance of injury during exposure for so many years, still attest the excellence of their materials.

34. *Imperial Civil Works* consisted of some petty constructions and repairs, costing Rupees 1,320.

35. *Imperial Communications*.—Besides metalling on the Imperial east and west line from Nowgong to Satna, and completion of a few petty culverts on that to Banda, the principal work this year was bridging the channel of the Sambhua torrent, near the foot of the ghâts on the Satna road. On this Rupees 12,202 were expended, and some work still remains to be done. Its early completion is very desirable, after which there will remain on the Satna line nearly a pukka causeway to be constructed over the bed of the Kane River, which is much needed, and for which the abundance of rock offers considerable facility. It is hoped that the unfinished part of the north and south line which runs through Mahoba and Chhatarpur to Sagar may then be put in hand. The total expenditure on imperial communications in the Bundelkhand Road Division in this Agency was Rupees 18,647.

36. The reports of *Native State Public Works* show a total expenditure of Rupees 2,66,346, out of which Rupees 48,335 were on roads and bridges.

The largest amounts were in—

	Rs.
Samthar	1,12,784
Orchha	58,161
Pannah	42,753
Datia	18,609

37. *Local Fund Public Works*, consisting of petty constructions and repairs, cost as follows:—

	Rs.
In Agency Station	890
In Nowgong Cantonment	1,475

#### VII.—POST OFFICE.

38. The Post Offices in Native Bundelkhand are now thirteen in number, located at the following places:—

Nowgong.	Kadavra.
Tehri.	Charkhari.
Datia.	Chhatarpur.
Samthar.	Bijawar.
Tori-Fatchpoor.	Pannah.
Alipoora.	Ajaigarh.

Kamta.

A tabular return of the postal work receipts and disbursements has been separately submitted as received from the Postal authorities, but as some of the offices now keep no record of the number of covers delivered and despatched, and as money order transactions are in some instances mixed up this year with the details received, it is not possible here to give a separate summary of the postal work proper.

Speaking generally, postal operations are extending in Native territory, and the system of Post Office Money orders has at once become popular, as conveniently supplying a great public want.

### VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

39. This needs only the brief notice that there is no telegraph line through the province, though it is skirted by several. To residents in the west the nearest office is at Gwalior, in the south it is at Sagar, in the north at Cawnpoor, and in the centre and east at Sutna.

Telegrams for Nowgong, which is 100 miles from Sutna, rarely beat the posted copy by more than a day, not unfrequently both arrive together, and occasionally the copy, which has had a continuous run by post, comes to hand before the original message which has travelled partly by wire and partly by post, but which has lost time somewhere, possibly in the transfer to the latter at Sutna.

Authorities accustomed to the wire being at hand scarcely realise the delays thus caused. An instance lately occurred of a message for an officer at Nowgong offering a military appointment. The reply was despatched by return post to the Telegraph Office, thence to be wired. But before it reached its destination, a second telegram had been despatched to Nowgong intimating that, owing to no reply having been received, another officer had been appointed.

It is evident that on occasion Government interests may suffer in this way from there being no wire to any of the Bundelkhand stations.

### IX.—MILITARY.

40. At the beginning of the year the Nowgong garrison consisted of—

D-3 Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

2 companies, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

Head-quarters and two squadrons, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Wing 35th Madras Native Infantry.

At the New Year the 5th Bengal Cavalry was ordered off to Peshawur and the frontier. Its place was taken by a squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry from Allahabad under a Native Officer, as no European officer was then available.

The troops, European and Native, were generally healthy, and they escaped cholera, though it was in the neighbourhood. A healthy return is appended.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. Of the dispensaries in this Agency, unfortunately none are under the supervision of a medical officer excepting the one at Nowgong itself, as the Agency Surgeon, who attends to the latter, is a regimental officer with the Agency merely in addition to his military charge, and is thus unable to undertake district work.

The returns are as follows :—

		Admissions.	Deaths.
Nowgong dispensary	...	2,605	33
Native State dispensaries	...	10,445	625

The cost of the Native State dispensaries is somewhat mixed up with that of vaccination. Besides this, there are other elements which preclude drawing comparisons of work, or averages of cost per patient, &c. The first is that, as above noted, these institutions are not under the supervision or direction of a medical officer, but, except as regards the counsel and visits from time to time of the Political Agent, are quite under the control of the Native Chiefs, who, when they take a dislike to a Native Doctor, or a fancy for another, make a change. As mentioned in earlier reports also, only about half of the dispensaries are furnished with European medicines, or managed by Native Doctors trained in our service. The others are purely native institutions at which Native Hakims or Baidis administer native remedies.

Not unfrequently too, where there is a trained Native Doctor, he has other functions, such as the care of a jail, or sanitary charge of the Capital, and in other cases again, the Native Doctor and medicines are kept up as much for the Chief and his family as for the poor; and duties of this kind make no show in figured returns. Until regular supervision and management can be obtained for these dispensaries, they are thus not suited for the same arithmetical tests as those which have these advantages. In some instances the results are plainly not equal to the stated cost, but for this there is no adequate remedy but efficient supervision as soon as it can be afforded. Meantime it is better that a Native State should practically acknowledge its duty to the sick poor by doing something, even though its operations should not satisfy statistics, than that it should do nothing at all.

42. *Vaccination.*—The total operations were 37,970, of which 3,115 were in Charkhari, leaving 34,855 in the other States. Of these the largest numbers were in—

Orchha	...	...	...	8,974
Bijawar	...	...	...	5,788
Pannah	...	...	...	4,473
Datia	...	...	...	3,404
Chhatarpur	...	...	...	2,669
Ajaigarh	...	...	...	2,664
Samthar	...	...	...	1,142

43. *Boundaries.*—Of the numerous disputes in this district of many separate jurisdictions, twenty-three have been settled without

appeal being made, *viz.*, seventeen by the Boundary Officer, Major Homfray, and six in the Agency.

44. Perhaps a brief resumé for purposes of retrospect may here be permitted.

Excepting some fertile tracts in the north, the native portion of Bundelkhand is now mostly a rugged country of hill and jungle, the best districts of the province having passed to ourselves. Even though its remaining territories and revenues would still, in the aggregate, be respectable if supporting only one or two chiefships, its division into so many States, each with its separate family and establishments to be maintained, necessarily results in leaving each of them comparatively small and poor. This condition of sub-division affects all Government business and procedure, increasing it numerically while lessening the importance of its separate details. Above all, the revenues which, if concentrated, would be sufficient for the many things now needed of an administration, are severally small and cramped, and thus unequal to any great work or measure, when scattered among so many chiefships. Still, when allowance is made for these retarding conditions, Bundelkhand has made some progress in late years. Indeed much that is now regularly reported on is but of recent origin.

If, following the heads of the present report, *Judicial* subjects be first turned to, the former reputation of this wild province for turbulence, outlawry, dacoity, and other forms of violence, is scarcely yet so far removed in time as to be thought a thing of the past. The disorders of the mutinies, when unruly Thakoors and raiding-classes of both native and British territory thought their time had come again, were for Native Bundelkhand, aggravated at the last by the strong measures employed for clearing our own districts, as the disorderly were thus driven for refuge into the widder native tracts, requiring subsequently to be thence also expelled.

Yet, for a number of years past, Native Bundelkhand may compare in general peace and security with the neighbouring British districts, or with other Native States more favourably circumstanced. Among other matters, it fell to my own part personally to capture the outlaw Thakoor, who was described by the Jhansi authorities as "the leading and most enterprising rebel in the Jhansi district," and who "had committed greater enormities than any other in these parts," and similarly also to capture the latest of a succession of desperate Thakoors, who, farther east, had throughout half a century kept up a bloody outlawry for their old lands in our Hamirpoor district, which they had lost under the operation of our civil and revenue laws. As regards general security, I need only give one illustration, as it is of a kind about which there can be no error. During the last twenty years, up to 1879-80, the only exceptions to the Government posts throughout Native Bundelkhand having travelled with absolute safety have been as follows:—

(1.) Plunder of a parcel post on the Datia and Gwalior frontier, the spot shown by the post-bearer being a little within the Datia border, while some of the articles were found as far within that of Gwalior.

(2.) Robbery of a letter post in Chirkhari ilaka, but from the circumstances narrated in paragraph 26 of the present report, it is now uncertain whether this last was a real case of robbery, or merely one of fraud by the runner.

In other matters of general concern, which come before the Agency, as, *e.g.*, suppression of Rajpoot female infanticide, surveillance of criminal tribes, &c., measures have progressed *pari passu* with those in British territory, or perhaps somewhat ahead of them as in native territory, provided no heavy outlay is needed, a measure ascertained to be good and necessary can often be put in operation more readily than where formal rules and regulations may have first to be elaborated.

Turning to the next head *Revenue*, perhaps the reform most meriting notice is one of remission.

In the several modes of collecting the land revenue, *viz.*, (1) by a share of the produce; (2) a cash rent on the area of land actually cultivated; (3) a settled rent for the year on the whole of a village whatever the amount of cultivation; and lastly (4) a village settlement extended to a period of years, there has been, in many parts, a gradual movement towards the latter and better methods. Naturally this has been most advanced in States which have, during minorities, come under our supervision, in several of which simple and inexpensive, but practically sufficient, surveys have been made. Thus in Datia, Chirkhari, Jigni, and Logasi excellent plane table surveys have, in recent years, been completed, and this survey in Chirkhari is now enabling a regular settlement for a period of years to be made on a satisfactory basis.

The *remission* shortly before alluded to is that of *transit duties*, and as most of the concessions were obtained when Rewah and the other Baghelkhand States were under the Bundelkhand Agency, I shall include them in this notice. Thirty-five States extend from the Bengal frontier on the east to the Gwalior territory on the west, and without traversing several of these, nothing can pass between the rich districts of the Jumna and Ganges on the north, and those of the Nerbudda on the south. In every State, duty on merchandise was levied, and in some it was taken at several places on the same route. Rates were arbitrary, various, and uncertain. The regular merchant, who knew the local authorities and made terms with them, was favoured, and managed to get on pretty well, but for all others the multiplicity of transit duty posts and demands was harassing in the extreme, and tended to stifle all attempt at local industry or traffic, when no one could transport any produce or manufacture for even a few miles without its being taxed *en route*, before an opportunity of realising anything by its sale.

My attention was early given to this. An old freedom of transit for grain was revived. Cotton was promptly freed as soon as the American war and the cotton famine gave the subject importance, and the general result was that in twenty-nine States, including those now in the Baghelkhand Agency, entire remission of all transit duties was obtained, while in the few others the duties have been remitted on the principal roads, and are in process of remission, or are gradually becoming obsolete on the remainder.

Transit duty was not considered a pure exaction without any return, as the payment was recognised as entitling the merchant to protection *enroute*. This protection was provided on the main lines by police posts every few miles, at much shorter intervals than on the roads in our own territory. As we, however, insist on protection quite irrespective of transit duties, the remission of the latter was the more felt by the States, as, after it, they have equally had to keep up the road police.

When it is observed that, in most native territories, transit duty is still levied, that in some parts of Central India grain reaches a British cantonment free only when covered by a special pass, and that elsewhere half duty is payable, while in Rajpootana the continuance of transit duties even on grain, except in times of famine, was formally recognised in 1868, as also that valuable compensation has been given to such rich States as Rampoor in Rohilkhand for remission generally, and Indore in Malwa for remission on certain roads, without reckoning the compensation given to Kishengarh in Rajpootana for loss of duties caused by the railway, as this State is, in the matter of means, not better off than the chiefships here, the free remission by the comparatively impecunious States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand may, perhaps, be considered the more creditable to them.

Passing to the subject of *Education*, I know no group of Native States in which the absence of everything connected with it was so marked. Schools there were none, reading for information or even news was never thought of, and history, except a few old legendary chronicles, was unknown. Most of the Thakoors were of the same mind as the old Baron, who thanked God he knew nothing of writing, farther than to sign his name with the mark of a sword, and left learning and letters to the clerkly class.

The explanation seemed to be that the exposed position of Bundelkhand, as a hilly tract between the rich plains of the Doab and the fertile plateaus towards the Nerbudda, had formerly kept the people so frequently fighting for their independence, varied in the intervals by fighting among themselves, that they had then no time for the arts of peace, and that this had gone on so long that they had lost all taste for them. The condition was not one for mere sentimental regret, as it was plain that both Chiefs and people were suffering material loss from ignorance of the commonest things and of the bigger world around them.

There is now, besides a considerable number of schools in the States, a Rajkumar College at Nowgong for the sons of Chiefs and Sirdars. I had for some time been suggesting an institution of this kind to the Chiefs, and on Lord Mayo's death they agreed to establish it in his memory. It is now in steady working. Some of the school buildings, and notably those at Chirkhari and Chhatarpur, which were erected during our supervision, would do credit to any of our large towns.

Adverting now to *Public works*, and more particularly to *communications*, there was, until recently, scarcely a *made* road in Bundelkhand. Roads had been made or planned skirting it, as, *e.g.*, on the



east, the Great Deecan Road from Mirzapoor throung Rewah to Jubbulpoor, or, in the west, the road designed to connect Cawnpoor with Saugor by the long circuit of Jhansi and Lullutpoor, instead of the direct chord route through Chhatarpur. But so completely were the centre and body of the province avoided in all schemes of road-making, that one might have supposed it had been found impenetrable or impracticable, either from natural difficulties, or from those connected with transit duties, and insecurity, &c. Yet the old roadways, though unmade, carried considerable traffic, as, *e.g.*, from the Saugor and Nerbudda territories to Cawnpoor *viâ*. Chhatarpur, and to Mau-Ranipur, &c., *viâ*. Tehri. Local produce, iron, &c., went largely to Cawnpoor, while the east and west roads were frequented by great droves of Bunjarra bullocks carrying sugar, &c., from Mirzapoor, or salt from Rajpootana.

An examination of the district and subject soon showed the advantage of direct throughroutes, and that the only difficulty to road-making was the insufficiency of local means. The richer districts of Bundelkhand, both north and south, had fallen to us, and little but the hilly tracts in the centre remained to the Chiefs. The revenues of these, the poorest districts, were inadequate to construct proper highroads through them, *i.e.*, through the roughest parts of the country, and yet roads *there* were needed as much for the advantage of the adjoining richer territories, as far the benefit of the poorer tracts themselves.

I submitted all the information and statistics that were obtainable regarding the different routes, and after full ventilation Government took up the matter on the footing that it would construct and maintain certain main roads through the province, on condition that the Native States would remit all transit duties thereon. The measure finally took shape in an east and west road from Gwalior *viâ* Jhansi and Nowgong to Nagode and Sutna, which is now almost completed, and a north and south road from Saugor northward *viâ* Chhatarpur and Kabrai, at which latter place it forks, one branch going to Cawnpoor by Hamirpoor, and the other to Futtehpoor by Banda. Of this route the southern part is still incomplete, but with this exception the province can now be freely traversed from east to west or from north to south on first-rate roads. These cross lines do not traverse all the States, but only about one-third of the number, so that the field outside them which remained for the remission of transit duties was still large.

Besides these *through* or main lines, the Chiefs have made various smaller roads joining on to the former. Among these the hill roads made by Pannah and Ajaigarh, &c., merely from my marking them out and my general instructions, aided by occasional visits, show that a good deal can be done with moderate means and inexpensive establishments. Indeed that is the only way work can be accomplished here, as funds to maintain highly paid trained establishments in every department do not exist, and the Political Agent, when he advises some particular work to be done, is expected himself to show how.

Though as yet no *railway* traverses the heart of the province, the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor branch of the East Indian line skirts its eastern borders for a hundred miles in native territory, the land in

which, without a word of trouble to the higher offices or to Government, was obtained free from the Native States, all of which were then under the Bundelkhand Agency. The opening of the line proved to them the loss of large transit duty income hitherto realised from the traffic on the Great Deccan Road, but instead of claiming compensation, they liberally agreed to remit these duties throughout their entire territories.

School *buildings* have already been mentioned, and various Durbar halls, dispensaries, rest-houses, &c., might be added to the list of new edifices.

Of late years also, there has been a revival of interest in *tanks* and tank irrigation. Sundry of the fine old tanks, for which the province is famous, have been repaired and utilised, and some new ones, on a more moderate scale, have been constructed.

The *Post Offices* in the Bundelkhand Agency, up to sometime after the mutinies, numbered only two. There are now thirteen with prospect of increase.

*Dispensaries* have risen from none to above half a dozen, well set up with Native Doctors, English medicines, and instruments, besides as many more of a more primitive kind.

A few years ago I was able to start *vaccination*. There was the usual amount of prejudice and opposition, but the children of most of the Chiefs are now regularly vaccinated, and the total of operations ranges from 30,000 to 40,000 annually. Perhaps in this matter of vaccination the wants of the people are already more nearly met in full than in any other measures of recent introduction.

On the whole, doubtless, those who knew the old condition of things, and can therefore recognise the changes which have taken place, will see most clearly that these are but slight instalments of what are needed, and that in many matters it is here still the day of small things. Broken up as the province is into so many fragmentary chiefships, to none of which continuous undivided attention can be given, and each of which has, as it were, but fractional revenues to work with, one has long to put up with merely a little advance here and a little there, with occasionally an instance of subsequent partial retrogression, as the hand which has been helping at one place, has become occupied in more urgent work at another. Still, the States have, at any rate, seen in several examples, the right direction to follow, the elements of movement now exist in most of them, and, in several, appreciable progress has been made, which, if less than could be wished, is likely to continue and to accelerate as it goes on.

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,

*Political Agent, Bundelkhand.*

Table of rainfall and temperature from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880—Nowgong-Bundelkhand.

Year 1879-80. Months.			Mean day tempera- ture.	Mean night tempera- ture.	Mean tem- perature of month.	Total rain- fall.	Prevailing wind.	REMARKS.
April	1879	...	...	101.39	71.04	80.51	.....	W.
May	"	...	...	105.30	81.80	83.02	'02	W.
June	"	...	...	97.63	83.94	80.78	1.78	W. S. W.
July	"	...	...	86.04	78.01	82.02	7.77	S. W.
August	"	...	...	83.33	70.00	80.11	10.44	W. S. W.
September	"	...	...	83.64	74.53	80.21	5.10	W. S. W.
October	"	...	...	83.63	64.34	73.69	2.37	W.
November	"	...	...	73.89	45.60	59.77	.....	N.
December	"	...	...	07.09	40.85	53.97	.....	N.
January 1880	"	...	...	71.23	43.62	57.42	.....	W.
February	"	...	...	72.31	49.20	60.25	'03	W. N. W.
March	"	...	...	94.60	61.65	73.17	.....*	N. N. W.

\* Total rainfall for official year = 37.17 inches.

\* Total rainfall for official year = 37.17 inches.

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,  
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

*Health of troops at Nowgong-Bundelkhand from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.*

TROOPS.	Average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Average period in hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
				<i>Days.</i>				
D=3 Royal Artillery.	150'16	229	151'83	18'45	4	2'66	<div> <div>3 from heat apoplexy.</div> <div>1 from phthisis pulmonalis.</div> </div>	
Det. 39th Regiment.	139'83	210	150'18	14'50	1	'71	Ague.	
Head-Quarter 5th B C., from 1st April 1879 to 5th January 1880.	206'33	401	194'34	5'66	1	'43	Suicide.	
Det 16th B. C., from 5th January to 31st March 1880.	115'01	25	21'73	20'68	None.	.....		
R. W. 35th M. N. I.	263'42	375	142'35	6'86	- 2	'75	Diarrhoea & general debility.	
						4'60		

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,  
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

## APPENDIX D.

No. 916, dated Rewah, 6th August 1880.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E., Agent, Government of India, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1879-80.

2. *General health*.—Cholera broke out at Rewah soon after the return of some pilgrims from the Hurdwar Fair; but the epidemic was not severe. At Sutna the disease existed all through the hot weather and rains, but the cases were not numerous. A pernicious and fatal type of malarious fever appeared in the northern part of Baghelkhand at the end of the rainy season. In Myhere, to the south, the fever was not worse than usual. There was no small-pox epidemic.

3. *Rainfall and crops*.—The rainfall at Sutna was 40 inches and at Rewah 57 inches; but there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the Rewah return. The khureef crops were above the average, and the rabbi harvest was a good one, though in some places damage was done by frost and hail. Prices are lower than they have been for years. Jowar has been selling lately at one maund per rupee.

### CHAPTER II.

#### CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

4. *Rewah*.—His Highness Maharaja Rughuraj Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., died at Rewah on the 4th February 1880. He had suffered much from fever for some months, and had an apoplectic seizure in November, from the effects of which he never quite recovered. I was at Rewah when he died, and special reports have been made of the circumstances attending the event. The succession of his infant son has been recognised by the Government of India.

5. His Highness was eminently a man of good intentions. But his pliability of character placed him at the mercy of intriguers. The last comer ever had his ear; and the weakness and indecision of the ruler showed itself in every direction. The State gradually fell into disorder. The more powerful of the nobles shook themselves free from Durbar authority, assumed full jurisdiction within their States, and, except for the payment of dues or occasional performance of service, became independent. This example was soon followed by others, until at last the Maharaja lived on sufferance, a mere name, the shadow of a power that had departed. Revenue was paid or withheld as the people liked. Each man fought for his own hand. Rewah was no longer a homogeneous country with a ruler at its head, but a congeries of small estates, the owners of which had separate interests and mutual hates and jealousies. No central power kept all in check, feuds were constant, and bloodshed not uncommon.

6. It was under these circumstances that the late Maharaja turned to the British Government for help. First in 1870 he applied

for a Political Agent to give him counsel and indirect support. But things had got to such a pass that a more heroic remedy was needed.

\* Aitchison's Treaties. In 1875 the Maharaja made over his State unreservedly to Government.\* The administration was vested in the Political Agent, Colonel Bannerman, to whom His Highness delegated all authority, binding himself at the same time to abstain from interference of any kind in State matters. With the Political Agent was associated Lall Rundiman Singh, the Dewan, on whose death, in 1878, Deenbund succeeded to the post of Minister.

7. Progress was made, but it was slow. The Maharaja himself and others using his name meddled much in public business, and, notwithstanding his engagement, the intervention of His Highness was not an easy matter to deal with. After all the State was his, and, although he had bound himself to abstain from interference, it was always an ungracious task to go against his wishes. The Ministers, too, though men of ability, strength, and experience, were imbued with local traditions and prejudices, strong partizans, and not able to understand the measures that were needed to put things on a decent and orderly footing. So that the Political Agent had not only to encounter opposition from the criminal and disorderly classes, but also obstruction from the Maharaja and his Ministers; obstruction all the more difficult to meet, because it was disguised in the form of friendly intercession or advice.

8. The courtiers were unceasing in their endeavours to make the Maharaja discontented, to put him at variance with the Political Agent, and to incite him to interpose in State matters. Resistance to the Political Agent's orders was covertly encouraged, State lands were alienated by His Highness without the knowledge of the administration. Sometimes the same lands were given to different people, each paying His Highness nuzzerana for the grant. Then there would be a dispute, which the Political Agent was called on to settle. Remonstrance with the Maharaja was met by a laughing reply—"Turn the rascals out; I know nothing about them."

9. At first it was almost impossible to get things done with any approach to punctuality or system. The Political Agent was met at every turn by usages, impracticable or venal, and was told that these were the customs of the State. Revenue accounts were most confused. It was no shame to any official to take what he could get. The simplest references remained unanswered for months. Impartial justice was unknown. The administration had to battle with ignorance almost incredible, and lawlessness that had been unchecked for years. All dealings with the nobles and landholders were complicated by the influence exercised by His Highness, or in his name, and by the bias of the Minister for the time being. Every effort at improvement was hindered by want of funds. The pay of troops and establishments was in arrears; the receipts barely met the expenditure. There were heavy debts.

10. Yet much was gradually done to put matters on a better footing. Civil and Criminal Courts were established; a regular system of accounts was introduced; violent crime was to a great extent checked;

authority was fairly established over the mass of the people; some large Thakoors however still holding out. The Maharaja paid from his private means the loan of ten lakhs due to the British Government. Revenue began to be collected with some regularity. This was the state of affairs when Colonel Bannerman went on furlough at the close of 1878.

11. During the year under report, the Minister Deenbund died, and, there being no one in the State fitted to succeed him, the Naib Dewan, Pundit Het Ram, was put in charge of the Dewan's office.

12. *Forests.*—It has long been desired that a proper survey should be made of the forests of Rewah, which have been regarded in a vague way as an inexhaustible source of wealth. In October 1878, application was made to Government for the services of a forest officer; and Mr. McKee, a 1st Grade Assistant in the Central Provinces, was placed at our disposal. He has gone through the forests of West and South Rewah, and his report is attached. It will be noticed further on under a separate head.

13. *Geological survey.*—An officer of the Geological Department has been employed during the cold season in the south of Rewah, and some short notes of his proceedings are forwarded. Coal exists in large quantities, and some of a superior quality; but at present its distance from the rail and the absence of roads makes it of little practical value.

14. Upon hearing of the death of the Maharaja, the Agent, Governor-General, came to Rewah, where he remained some days, and had frequent meetings with the Sirdars and officials. His Highness regarded the Agent, Governor-General, as his best friend, and the people were pleased at Sir H. Daly's visit, which was looked upon as one of condolence, and as a mark of regard for the late Chief.

15. In consequence of the illness and death of the Maharaja I spent much of the camping season at Rewah, but at the beginning of the hot weather I made a short tour, visiting the tehseels of Sitlaha and Sohagee, meeting the Thakoors, and receiving petitions from the people.

16. *Criminal.*—The usual statement of Criminal Justice will be found below:—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	POLITICAL AGENT.		ACTING DEWAN.		FOUZDAREE ADALUT.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.		TOTAL.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder ..	4	10	9	20	..	..	..	..	13	30
Culpable homicide ..	1	5	1	12	..	..	..	..	5	17
Attempt at suicide ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Robbery ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Dacoity ..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	2	14
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ..	1	6	1	1	105	169	85	135	192	311
Miscellaneous ..	2	3	12	95	567	813	161	262	772	1,173
Total ..	10	35	39	145	672	951	216	395	956	1,556

It shows a most marked improvement upon last year's returns. The total number of cases disposed of was 986, involving 1,556 persons, as compared with 1,060 cases and 1,988 persons in 1878-79. The cases tried were seventy-four less, and the persons 432 less than in last year.

\* The sacrifice of the life of a relative (generally a female or child) with the idea that the penalty of bloodshed will attach to some person who has given cause of offence.

There is a great falling off in violent crime, only twenty-one cases involving seventy-one persons this year, as against thirty-seven cases and 122 persons last year. No case of Munsmari\* was reported, and Colonel Bannerman's measures may be said to have put an end to this barbarous practice in Rewah.

17. The decrease in crime is all the more satisfactory, since every year the Courts work better, and the returns become more full and trustworthy. As the people get accustomed to abide by the law, and to abstain from taking personal vengeance on their enemies, it may be hoped that violent crime will still further diminish.

18. A difficulty that has to be met in Rewah is the pretension of the principal Jagirdars to civil and criminal powers within their estates. Many of these claim absolute jurisdiction, and some have actually exercised it, in the absence of any control from the Durbar. These persons refuse to recognise the Durbar Courts, or to permit its police to be established within their limits. In some cases they even go further, and harbour and refuse to surrender criminals whose offences have been committed outside their estates. This is a serious question, and it has been specially reported on. It is of course absurd that small Thakoors and Jagirdars should claim powers which are only granted by Government to first class States; but here, as in other matters, Durbar neglect and weakness have led to abuses which it will take time and trouble to remedy.

19. A notorious criminal named Jugmohun, who had long defied the police, was captured, with nine followers, in January last. His house was surrounded by troops, to whom he offered resistance, in which one State Sepoy was killed and one wounded, and three men of Jugmohun's party were wounded. The troops are not to be depended on in such cases. They are under the influence of strong class-feeling, and are open to corruption. Efforts are being made to improve the discipline and character of the military force, which is all we have to depend upon to preserve order and coerce refractory nobles.

20. The Courts have continued to improve, the percentage of convictions to acquittals is greater, and business has on the whole been fairly conducted. There were thirty-three appeals from the Rewah Magistrate to the Naib Dewan. In twenty-two cases the judgments of the Magistrate were upheld, in two modified, in five upset, and four are pending. Five appeals were made from the Naib Dewan's Court to the Political Agent. In one the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, and in four upset.

21. *Police.*—Police arrangements are still sadly inefficient. The pay is poor, and the men employed being principally Rewah folk, are bound up with the interests of the people, amongst whom their duties have to be performed. Hence crime is often winked at, and criminals are allowed to escape.



22. The greatest obstacle to progress in Rewah is the want of troops and police, upon whom dependence can be placed in time of need. At present there are no efficient means of carrying out orders, or of making the hand of authority felt throughout the State. We go on as best we can with the means at our disposal, and, though at times we fail, we get gradually stronger and more established. Improvement in such cases is generally slow, but perhaps is none the worse for that, as the people cannot go so fast as we would wish, and rapid advance in a Native State is apt to lead to a collapse when British supervision is withdrawn.

23. *Jail*.—The alterations and improvements in the jail have been continual; but, with the improved state of finances, it will be possible to construct a new jail, in a better situation than that of the present building. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. Eleven life convicts were sent to the Andamans in November. It is hoped that this measure will have a good effect on the criminal classes of the State, who have hitherto regarded jail life as a pleasant holiday, with good food and clothing, and labour of the lightest. The discipline of the jail, hitherto lax, has been improved; but the guards connive at many little indulgences and irregularities which would never be permitted in a Government jail.

24. *Civil*.—The statement of business transacted in the Civil Courts shows an increase on last year's Returns:—

NAME OF COURT.			Cases pending on 1st April 1879.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1880.
Acting Dewan	...	...	137	193	330	288	42
Civil Judge	...	...	79	688	767	523	244
Deputy Magistrates (6)	...	...	136	622	758	524	234
Total			352	1,503	1,855	1,335	520

25. There were thirty-five appeals from the Pergunnah Courts to the Civil Judge; of these the decisions in twenty were upheld, in seven upset, in two remanded for further enquiry, in one modified, and five remained pending. From the Court of the Civil Judge to that of the Dewan, there were seventy-five appeals with the following results:—Upheld twenty-three, upset four, returned for further enquiry twelve, modified two, pending thirty-four. From the Acting Dewan's Court, there were thirteen appeals, disposed of thus:—Decision upheld one, upset eight, remanded four. The Acting Dewan, Pundit Het Ram, has been overwhelmed with work, as he is conducting the duties of his own office

(Naib Dewan) as well as of that in which he is officiating. He deserves credit for the manner in which he has performed his judicial duties. His merits have been constantly brought to notice in former Administration Reports.

26. In civil as well as in criminal matters, many of the Jagirdars claim jurisdiction within their estates. Some of them (among whom are the Maharanees) actually assume for themselves and their servants exemption from the processes of the State Courts. It seems to me impossible to admit such pretensions. The Jagirdars have neither the knowledge nor the machinery needful for the administration of civil justice; while any power placed in their hands leads to abuses and corruption. Money considerations or the ties of relationship tinge all the proceedings of Rewah authorities.

27. *Settlement.*—It is a great satisfaction to report that during the year a village settlement for five years' leases has been commenced, and has made considerable progress. It has been almost completed in the Huzoor, Sitlaha, Sohagee, Mowgunj and Burdi Tehseels. The Ramnuggur Tehseel will be taken up this year. The uncertainty of the land tenure has long been a grievous complaint in Rewah. Formerly all leases were held subject to the caprice of the Maharaja or the Minister, who thought nothing of breaking faith with a lessee, if a better offer were made for his lands. The people suffered sadly by this, for each lessee, knowing the precarious nature of his tenure, made the most he could out of his lands, without regard to the interest of the soil or the peasantry.

28. The people welcome gladly a five years' settlement. Having faith in the present administration, they have eagerly come forward to take the leases, which have generally been given to village occupants or old lease-holders. In most cases the leases have fetched enhanced rates; and there is good hope that much waste land will be brought under the plough. But the present settlement is at best but a rough proceeding. During its term a survey will be made, and then we shall be in a position to make more permanent arrangements. It is believed that a survey will discover large tracts of land, held without any authority, and paying nothing to the State. It is in this direction, and to the cultivation of lands now waste, that we must look for any enhancement of land revenue.

29. *Forests.*—Reference has been made above to the deputation of an officer to survey the Rewah forests. The gentleman in question has submitted a report, which accompanies this. It is of much interest, and may be briefly summarised as follows.

30. The principal forest area of the State lies to the south of the Keymore range, which, running north-east and south-west, divides Rewah into two main parts. There is a small teak forest north of these hills, at a place called Mokundpore. This and all the forest area in the south-west part of Rewah were visited during the year. These have been represented as the most valuable portions of the Rewah forests, from their accessibility and their extensive lac and timber products.

31. The teak forest at Mokundpore covers the small area of three square miles; and all timber of any size has been already removed. It has been disposed of from time to time by the State to contractors for Railway sleepers. The forest is represented as being in a very neglected condition; but Mr. McKee regards it as containing the promise of becoming a valuable property, and recommends suitable measures for its protection.

32. From the Keymore range for thirty miles south, in the Ramnagpur District, to the Soane river, no timber of any value was found.

33. From Hurdi southwards there is a Sal forest about fifty miles square, but containing no trees large enough for timber work.

34. In the neighbourhood of Majouli and Kaseru there is a better Sal forest, but with no trees more than three feet in girth, all larger ones having already been taken for sleepers. This forest also contains most valuable bamboos, and is well worth preserving. In twenty years it would be a fine property. Mr. McKee suggests that this forest, of from twenty-five to thirty square miles, should be demarcated and preserved. It lies entirely within khalsa limits.

35. From the south of this, towards Sohagpore, the jungle has been cleared out by fire for the rough cultivation known as Baghar, which is described by Mr. McKee. Much bamboo jungle of value covers this tract.

36. Beyond Sohagpore and in the neighbourhood of Singpore and Shahpore there is a large area of forest land, containing some big trees and many of medium size, *i.e.*, from three to four feet in girth. Sal forms from 20 to 80 per cent. of this forest, which covers some sixty square miles. But it is eighty miles from the nearest Railway station, and for fifty miles of this distance there is no cart road. If roads could be made (and the country is flat and presents few difficulties.), Mr. McKee thinks this last forest would become valuable in a comparatively short time. This subject shall have attention.

37. There are no forests containing timber of value in Singhwara and Chandia.

Mr. McKee points out that the forest rules now enforced by the State, by which the cutting of certain kinds of timber is absolutely prohibited, bear hardly on the people. Nearly all the trees in the forests are of the prohibited kind, so that little wood is available for the wants of the people. Moreover, this rule puts a complete stop to the Baghar cultivation, which is the only present means of livelihood of the poorer inhabitants.

38. Mr. McKee would remove the prohibition to cut all but a few of the most valuable trees, and would levy a small tax per house, to be recovered by the village heads. He would permit the Baghar cultivation within certain limits, and would demarcate and preserve certain selected areas containing the best forests. He proposes rules to be published for the future management of forest affairs.

39. Mr. McKee looks upon the production of lac as the most likely means of raising revenue from this portion of the forests at

present. He reports that the result of his lac planting operations last spring has already been a crop of 800 maunds. For the short time this must be regarded as a highly satisfactory outturn.

40. The forest revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rupees 38,967.

41. *Income and expenditure.*—The statement below shows the income from all sources during the year 1879-80 :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1879	...	...	1,16,925	9	2
Land revenue	...	...	6,29,010	13	6
Mamla „	...	...	48,489	5	3
Customs and excise	...	...	1,98,091	7	10
Forest produce	...	...	38,967	3	8
Fees and fines	...	...	15,319	0	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	62,559	4	3
His Highness' Treasury...	...	...	3,39,366	4	6
Total	...	...	14,48,729	0	8

42. The receipts reach the sum of Rupees 14,48,729, but this includes a cash balance from last year of Rupees 1,16,925, and a sum of Rupees 3,39,366 discovered in the Maharaja's Treasury on his death.

The actual receipts during the year amounted to	...	Rs.	9,92,437
Last year's receipts were	...	„	8,59,547

Increase ... Rs. 1,32,890

From this should be deducted some Rupees 28,000, being arrears recovered from a contractor. This leaves an increase in the income for the year over last year of a lakh of rupees. In the item of Customs and excise alone there is an increase of nearly Rupees 70,000. The customs and excise dues were formerly farmed to contractors, who never fulfilled the terms of their agreement. This year they have been managed directly by the State with the favorable result noted above.

43. The expenditure was as follows :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Civil Administration	...	...	1,54,849	3	9
Army	...	...	2,38,851	9	6
Khasgee	...	...	2,19,726	12	10
Police	...	...	32,039	4	9
Public Works	...	...	22,995	0	5
Religious and charitable grants	...	...	62,332	7	6
Miscellaneous school, dispensary and gardens	...	...	50,662	10	7
Customs establishment	...	...	27,184	1	4
Forest „	...	...	7,466	12	5
Total	...	...	8,16,107	15	1

44. It shows a decrease of Rupees 23,368 upon last year's expenses. This has been effected by reductions in useless establishments.

45. For convenience of reference I here insert a table showing the income and expenditure for four years past :—

			1876-77.	1877-78	1878-79.	1879 80.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Income	..	...	8,82,857 2 0	7,47,514 5 9½	8,59,547 13 10	9,92,437 3 0*
Expenditure	..	..	8,47,992 3 0	6,50,000 11 11	8,39,475 14 6	8,16,107 15 1
				Establishment paid only for nine months.		

\* Exclusive of Rupees 3,39,306-4-6 on account of His Highness' private treasure, and gold mohurs and gold valued at Rupees 1,02,639.

46. So soon as the Maharaja's State became hopeless, I sent for all the persons in charge of his property, and warned them that I should hold them responsible for anything missing. I also ordered Huzoor Sing, the Infantry Commander, to post trustworthy guards over the palaces at Rewah and Govindgurb. After the death of the Maharaja, treasure and jewels to the value of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees were discovered, and deposited in safe custody. Huzoor Sing, for his services on this occasion, has received from Government the title of Rai Bahadur.

47. The finances of the State are now on a satisfactory footing. There is enough in the treasury to pay off all debts; while with the savings that will probably be effected in pay of establishments, &c., consequent on the Maharaja's death, there will be a yearly surplus of from one and a half to two lakhs.

48. *Army*.—During the year the whole of the men of the infantry and cavalry were examined by Dr. Goldsmith, and descriptive rolls prepared of each man. Several reductions have been made, and a portion of the troops have been put into decent uniform.

49. *Nagode*.—The Raja does little in the way of managing his affairs. He has lately appointed two Sirdars to attend to public business, but I have not perceived much change as yet.

50. *Maihar*.—Things go on smoothly in this State. A long standing boundary dispute with Punnah, which had been enquired into by Captain Maitland, was this year finally settled; Captain Maitland's decision being upheld by your office on appeal. The Chief has not given his cordial aid to vaccination; and he is altogether too apt to shut himself up from external good influences.

51. *Sohawal*.—The relations of the Raja with his brotherhood have been on the whole less strained than usual. There is still soreness, which only time can heal; but there has been less of active aggression and defiance.

52. *Kothi*.—This little State continues prosperous and well ruled. The relations of the Political Agent with the Chief are on the most

pleasant footing. Advice is readily listened to, and hearty assent is given to all proposals for improvements. The Chief has given us his full and cordial support to the vaccinators, and much good work was done this year in Kothi.

53. *Sitapura*.—The young Chief, at Sir H. Daly's suggestion, went last year to the Residency College at Indore, where he is now settled and happy. He is a bright lad, and should turn out well. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure is given below :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance in hand on 1st April 1879	...	...	17,022	3	6
Receipts during the year	...	...	6,863	13	3
		Total	23,886	0	9
Expenditure	...	...	3,984	14	7
		Balance on 31st March 1880	19,901	2	2

### CHAPTER III.

54. *Civil Justice*.—No civil suits were adjudicated in the Court of the Political Agent.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	seen the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of in the Political Agent's Court. The offences were all committed in the States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal,
Murder and attempt at murder	...	...	
Culpable homicide	...	...	
Dacoity	...	...	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	1	2	
Theft of cattle and ordinary	5	5	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	
Miscellaneous	4	7	
Total	10	14	

or Kothi; or else were cases, in which British subjects were concerned, and therefore which were cognisable by the Political Agent.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in two cases of petty theft, six stripes being awarded in each case.

There were no cases of sati or sumadh.

56. *Police*.—The Agency Police, a body of men employed at the Railway stations within the Agency, were well behaved. The duty of this force is to assist the Government Railway Police in the pursuit and arrest in Native States of persons who may have escaped thither after committing offences within railway limits. The health of the men has been good.

57. *Jails*.—The Rewah Jail has already been referred to. The Maihar and Nagode Jails are good of their kind, and the prisoners well kept.

58. *Education*.—A well qualified headmaster has been procured for the school at Rewah, which is now in a flourishing state. The daily average attendance is 114. Arrangements are in progress for the

accommodation of more boys ; and we hope soon to induce the sons of the nobles to attend. The people take small interest in education as yet ; but, with a good school at their doors, feelings will change. There are schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi ; the Chiefs care little about education. The Sutna school is fairly attended. A school-house is to be built. The present room used as a school is small, low, and ill-ventilated.

59. *Local Funds*.—There are no local funds under the control of the Political Agent.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

60. *Military*.—The following works were completed or in progress in the Sutna Cantonment during the year :—

#### ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

1. *Cavalry Hospital*.—This includes, besides the hospital itself, four Hospital Assistants' quarters, three servants' houses, and two privies. The work was commenced in January 1879, and completed and made over to the Military authorities in January 1880.

2. *Well for Cavalry Detachment*.—This was virtually completed in 1877-78, but the estimate was kept open in case the well should run dry in the hot weather, and so necessitate further sinking. As there was plenty of water the accounts have now been closed.

3. *Officers' quarters*.—These quarters are for the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Detachment. The estimate was sanctioned in May 1879. The work was commenced in June 1879, and the following progress has been made :—

(a.) Bungalow.

(b.) Servants' houses, stables and kitchen, all in one block.

(c.) A well.

(a.) The masonry work and painting are completed ; floor, plaster and roofing done to all the sides and corner rooms, and doors put up. Plaster and roofing in progress in the centre rooms.

(b.) Complete, all but the floors.

(c.) Sunk thirty feet deep.

The only work now left in the cantonment is the consolidation of the roads, for which estimates were submitted sometime ago.

#### ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

61. *Constructing a well in the Agency at Sutna*.—Estimate sanctioned in April 1879. Work commenced thereon. Well sunk thirty-two feet, and stone work in progress.

*Enclosure wall to Agency Lock-up*.—This was commenced in October 1879, and completed in March 1880.

## ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS.

62. *Section V of the Sutna and Nowgong Road.*—Seventeen miles from Nagode to Sutna. This is now wholly banked, bridged and metalled, excepting the approaches of the Sutna bridge.

*Sutna Bridge, nine arches of forty-five feet span.*—This large work is completed, except the metalling and railing of the approaches.

*Sutna and Beyla Road, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.*—This road connects Sutna with the Great Deccan Road at Beyla, and also connects Rewah with the rail at Sutna. The road is banked, metalled, and bridged, except at the Tons river, over which a raised causeway was built. This was breached in two places during the floods of last year. The breaches are being repaired. This road was constructed, and is maintained at the expense of the Rewah State.

Trees were planted in the first and second miles (from Sutna) of Section V Nowgong and Sutna Road. Work completed in March 1880. Funds provided by Rewah.

63. *Local works.*—Besides the Imperial works at Sutna there are local works which do not come into the accounts of the Public Works Department, but which are under the professional supervision of its officers. The principal of these are the drainage of the Sutna Bazaar, and addition to the Agency bungalow. The former work was commenced in 1878-79, but only two chains of drains were completed. During the year under review 15,382 running feet of drains have been constructed.

A new ward and cook-room for the Sutna dispensary were begun in February. The foundation of the ward was filled up and two feet of superstructure raised.

## CHAPTER V.

## MILITARY.

64. In January last the squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, under Captain Vanrenen, left Sutna to join the head-quarters of the regiment for field service. during the time it was at Sutna the behaviour of the men was excellent; and Captain Vanrenen was most ready in meeting the requirements of the Political Agent in every way.

65. The squadron was replaced by a troop of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry from Jubbulpoor, with a strength as shown below:—

				CAVALRY.			
				EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
				Number.	Strength	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line	...	...	...	...	...	1 troop, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry	46
Total	...	...	...	...	...	"	46



66. The troop is commanded by Major Chálon. Two non-commissioned officers and ten men were with me at Rewah when the Maharaja died, and were very useful in keeping order on the occasion of His Highness' cremation. The health of the men has been good.

## CHAPTER VI.

### POST OFFICES.

67. A statement showing the working of the Post Offices in the Baghelkhand Agency is given below:—

Division.		Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursement.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Central India Division	...	1,20,113	1,41,361	2,61,474	6,013 4 6	3,750 0 0

68. The control of the Post Offices in this Agency has been transferred from the Post-Master-General, North-Western Provinces, to the Deputy Post-Master-General, Central India.

69. The establishment of a mail-cart between Sutna and Nowgong has long been a desideratum. At present there is no regular means of travelling between the two places, and officers and men are subjected to trouble, exposure and delay. But the question of expense stands in the way. This might be partially met if the Native States interested could be induced to contribute towards the project.

70. There has been no case of mail robbery during the year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### DISPENSARIES.

71. The following statement shows the work done in the dispensaries during the year. The large increase in the cases treated at Sutna and Rewah, which are especially under the influence of Dr. Goldsmith, is the best testimony to that officer's skill and popularity:—

NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Remaining on 1st April 1879.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	RESULTS.					REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented themselves.	Died.	Remaining 31st March 1880.	
Agency Hospital, Sutna.	20	821	841	750	5	60	13	13	6 deaths from cholera.
Sutna Bazaar	137	3,926	4,063	3,360	32	479	80	104	34 " " "
Rewah	83	4,027	4,110	3,563	100	204	125	104	101 " " "
Nagode	26	1,434	1,510	1,331	11	133	10	25	6 " " "
Maithar	55	3,200	3,255	2,804	102	265	37	47	47 " " "
Sohawal	31	1,625	1,656	1,513	3	71	15	54	8 " " "
Total	252	15,033	15,435	13,320	202	1,211	289	347	155 deaths from cholera.

72. The Sutna hospital has become so sought after that it has been necessary to enlarge the accommodation for in-patients. A new ward, with out-offices, is being constructed, the estimated cost being Rupees 1,984.

73. New dispensaries are to be opened at the following places :—

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Mangawan, | 3. Ramnaggar, |
| 2. Sitlaha,  | 4. Chandia,   |
| 5. Sohau,    |               |

and application has been made for Hospital Assistants and medicines.

74. *Vaccination*.—I am glad to report a very great improvement under this head. Opposition is still met with in certain quarters, but the work has made a great advance this year, as will be seen by comparing the following figures :—

		Establishment.	Hospital.	Total.
1878-79	...	4,028	73	4,101
1879-80	...	7,831	9	7,840

The distribution of the expenses of vaccination amongst the States, to which reference is made in paragraph 39 of last year's report, has been carried into effect.

84.81 per cent. of the operations were successful, and the increase in the work done, as compared with last year's returns, is no less than 94.41 per cent. Dr. Goldsmith attributes these results to the strenuous effort made to induce men of influence to lend their aid in furthering the work. Every opportunity is taken, both in personal intercourse and by writing, to commend the benefits of vaccination to all heads of communities, praise or blame being awarded according as we are helped or hindered.

The statement given below is a summary of the work done :—

SEASON, 1879-80.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Suc- cessful.	Unsuc- cessful or doubtful.	Un- known.	Total.	
Establishment ...	5,885	1,054	892	7,831	84.81
Dispensaries ..	9	...	...	9	100
Total ...	5,894	1,054	892	7,840	

75. The usual tabular statements are attached.

#### SHORT MEMORANDUM OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN THE STATE OF REWAH, FROM NOVEMBER 1879 TO JUNE 1880.

THE operations of the Geological Survey have been carried out over a tract of 2,000 square miles, extending from the valley of the Mahanadi

(long.  $80^{\circ}45'$  E.) to that of the Gopat (long.  $80^{\circ}$  E.), and limited by the River Son to the north, and by the British district of Mundla and Bilaspoor, and the Gurjat States of Chang Bhakar, Korea, &c., to the south. In a purely geological sense the most prominent result of our investigations has been the bringing to light of a fauna, assimilating the formations in the Son drainage basin with those of the Godavari; thus showing that in ancient times there was a large area of synchronous deposition. Of more general interest is the practical issue of the labors of the survey. This embraces the discovery of outcrops of coal, and the demarcation of the limits within which the element of probability as to the existence of coal may be profitably allowed consideration. Speaking broadly, the whole of the Rewah State, south of the 24th parallel of latitude, may be regarded as a coal-field; and in all the valleys of the main rivers, such as the Mahanadi, the Johilla, the Upper Son, the Banas, the Gopat, and the Rehr, there are indications of "seams." With respect to the Mahanadi and Johilla rivers, however, the indications are somewhat delusive, as there are no workable beds of coal, the only outcrops that are visible not being promising, and it is questionable whether any positions for trial borings could be pointed out that would justify any indulgence in speculative exploration. The great value of coal in the Mahanadi valley would, of course, be due to its propinquity to the East Indian Railway, and there is, no doubt, that in England there would not be wanting those who would undertake the prospecting of the valley, in the trust that a lucky chance might bring their efforts to a satisfactory termination. In this country there is not the same adventurous spirit. The only locality (within the drainage basin of the Mahanadi), where I think there may be a possibility of hitting upon available coal, is near the village of Umeria (long.  $80^{\circ}53'$  E, lat.  $23^{\circ}32'$  N.), and next year I will determine the question. I arrived on the ground too late in the season to do justice to the indications. In the Johilla valley there is promise of coal near Pali (long.  $81^{\circ}6'$  E, lat.  $23^{\circ}22'$  N.), but it is too irregularly and too thinly distributed through the seam to be worked profitably.

In the Upper Son valley there is no lack of coal, but I was unable to trace its extent, owing to want of leisure, from demands upon my attention to other parts of the State.

The most northerly outcrop of coal in the Son river occurs in the right bank near the village of Guraru (lat.  $23^{\circ}29'$  N, long.  $81^{\circ}22'$  E.). The seam contains eight feet of workable coal, which may be pronounced—in default of the absolute test of chemical analysis—as of average quality. The dip is easy over a large area, and there would be no difficulty in winning the seam. This remark may be applied to all the seams in the Sohagpoor district (as that portion of the Rewah State is called, through which the Upper Son flows.)

In the Gopat-valley, the most important seam of coal occurs at Karaib (long.  $82^{\circ}12'$  E., lat.  $23^{\circ}57'$  N.) It dips at a very low angle. From four to five feet of it is exposed, and in quality it is superior to the others. Many years ago samples of the coal were forwarded to Allahabad, and tried in the forge and in locomotives, and a very favorable opinion was passed on it. Mr. Taylor (a coal-viewer) sunk a pit

to a depth of twenty-two feet on the slope of a high bank just over the outcrop of this bed, and he stated the thickness of the coal he cut as six feet.

*P.S.*—Of mineral lodes and veins I have no information to offer as yet; my operations this year consisting of traverses rather than detailed examinations, to learn, in fact, the Geography and the Topography of the Rewah State.

(Sd.) THEO. W. W. HUGHES,  
*Offg. Deputy Supdt., Geological Survey.*

No. 36, dated 15th May 1880.

From—Superintendent of Forests, Rewah,

To—Political Agent and Chief Administrator, Rewah.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following remarks and proposals in connection with the forests lately visited by me: the report is divided under three heads—

- I. General description.
- II. Requirements of the people and forest policy.
- III. Revenue proposals.

#### *I.—General Description.*

2. Rewah is divided into two unequal portions by the Kymore range of hills, which traverse the State like a backbone, with a direction north-east and south-west. The greater division is situated south of these hills, and contains all the principal forest clad areas of the State. This portion is again divided into four Subdivisions by the River Soane and its two chief tributaries, in this part of its course, the Banas and the Goput. Between the Goput and the eastern border of the State is situated the large tract of country known as the Berdi-Singrouli Tehsil; and between the Goput and the Banas come the two illaquis of Murwas and Majholi, both of which are said to contain large areas of forest. Further west, between the Banas and the Soane, are the illaquis of Brohari, Gungour, Kanoudi, and portion of the old Sohagpoor tract, including the pergunnas of Jytpoor and Kothi; while west and south-west of the Soane are situated the Ramnaggar khalsa, portions of Sohagpoor, and the whole of Singwara and Chandia.

3. My inspection has at present been confined to the Makandpoor forest, near Govindgurh, and to this last Subdivision below the Kymore, west of the Soane, extending over the river on the east only as far as Kanodi. It will be seen, therefore, that, up to the present, I have visited only a portion of the forest clad area of the State, perhaps about one-third of the country below the ghâts; but this portion is reported to contain the most valuable forest, owing to its comparative proximity to the railway, and the main centres of demand, and to its extensive lac and timber products. I propose giving a brief description of the forest visited, and will begin with Makandpoor.

4. This forest is situated on the right bank of the river Behar in the neighbourhood of the large village of the same name, three miles from Govindgurb and ten from Rewah, with both of which places it is connected by good fair weather cart roads. From east to west, its extreme length is about three miles, its mean breadth one mile, and its area therefore three square miles. The soil, throughout, is a deep alluvium, resulting from washings off the adjacent Kymore hills, deposited by the flooding of the River Behar and its tributaries. On the north, the forest in its whole length is bordered by this river; on the east, by one of its feeders, coming from the hills south of Govindgurb; while on the south and west, the boundary is undefined and liable to constant encroachment on the part of adjoining cultivators. The River Behar flows past the city of Rewah, and is reported practicable for timber floating during the rains.

5. Makandpoor must have been a very valuable forest in the past, as from the presence of numbers of teak stumps, measuring from 5' to 8' in girth, it would appear to have contained a large proportion of mature timber trees. But all the good wood has been cut down and removed; and the teak now left standing, if not immature, is of the poorest description, being old, gnarled, hollow, damaged or crooked, and quite unfit for yielding timber of large scantling. Before the felling commenced, Makandpoor must have been nearly a pure teak forest; for even now, after all the good and a large proportion of bad trees have been removed, teak is still the most conspicuous species present. The other trees mixed with the teak are, chula (*butea frondosa*), akhal, (*alangiam lamarchu*) both plentiful, and a few trees of kaim (*stephegegne parniflora*) and chattai (*ulmus integrifolia*). The teak, for the most part, has been cut down at breast level to save labor, leaving stumps or stools on the ground from three to four feet high. The shoots which spring from these tall stumps originate from adventitious buds, elaborated between the bark and sapwood, and are altogether dependant for their existence and growth on the life of the old roots; such shoots rarely or ever develop into large timber. But in Makandpoor, the chance of obtaining even this inferior reproduction has been rendered impossible, in most instances, by the complete destruction of the old stumps, which have been hacked and chipped to death by fuel gatherers. Even when this has not happened, and the stumps have retained sufficient vigour to reproduce new shoots, these latter are very weak, and have been damaged by cattle; and in very few cases was a vigorous shoot growth noticed. But the forest, as it stands, still contains the nucleus of a valuable estate in the future; and owing to its very favorable situation, I would strongly recommend it for special reservation and systematic treatment. The chief protective measures, which in my opinion should, as soon as possible, be introduced are as follows:—

(1.) The closing of all large timber contract work.

(2.) Demarcation by permanent marks, such as masonry pillars, on its south and west borders, which are at present undefined.\*

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\* This demarcation has since been completed, the boundaries being marked with masonry pillars.

(3.) The cutting out, on a proper system, of all ill-grown or damaged teak trees which have no chance of developing into good marketable timber.

(4.) The protection of shoot reproduction by the exclusion of cattle.

(5.) The encouragement of reproduction from seed, by the exclusion of fires.

6. A limited revenue could be realized by the sale of teak cuttings, also from the sale of fuel, a good supply of which could be obtained by felling species other than teak, and by the sale of the grass crop, which would result from the exclusion of cattle.

7. Leaving Makandpoor, I crossed the first parallel of the Kymore range by the Popra Ghât, the best road in this neighbourhood, but perfectly impracticable for wheeled carriage; the ghât itself being at present very difficult, and rough even for hanjara traffic. The forest met with on this portion of the range is poor scrub, consisting of small ill-grown trees and bushes of khair (*acacia cotecta*), teak (*sectina grandis*), dhawi (*conocarpus satifolia*), ber (*zizyphus jujuba*), salai (*boswallia thurifera*) and stunted bamboo (*dendrocalamas stricta*). It includes no large timber of any description, and only a very small quantity of inferior wood fit for supplying native house building material. Below the ghât, the country opens out into the fertile and well cultivated valley of the Ramnuggur Khalsa, which is here partially divided into two by a range of low flat-topped precipitous hills, covered with a thin scrub jungle of bamboo, dhawi, chula, khair, tendoo, (*diospyros ebenum*), aoula (*emblica officinalis*) and salai, suitable for ordinary native building requirements, but deficient in valuable wood and devoid of large timber. This description also applies to the hills south of Ramnuggur bordering the Soane River, and to the wooded portions of the country enclosed in the large bend which the river makes at this point, between Baronda and Hardi, a distance of sixteen miles further south.

8. A great change now begins in the character and quality of the forest. The sal or sarai tree (*shorea robusta*), which forms the most conspicuous feature in the Rewah forests, makes its first appearance in the neighbourhood of Hardi, and from this place southwards, it almost at once becomes the species most abundantly represented, being everywhere in excess of other individuals, and in many places growing nearly pure, to the exclusion of other forms. In this neighbourhood, west of the road travelling from Hardi to Mandpoor *via* Bagor, I inspected a large fairly compact block of sarai forest containing about fifty square miles, including the cultivated lands of one or two intervening villages. The sarai commences immediately south of Hardi, is composed of small coppice wood mixed with trees of aoula, tendoo, saj (*terminalia tomentosa*) and bamboo, with a very conspicuous undergrowth of dwarf date (*phoenix acaulis*). The sarai clings to the valleys and low lands, is small in size, having apparently been cut over for cultivation purposes. It gives way to salai and bamboo on the hills, contains no trees anywhere large enough for big timber work, and is intersected by broad glades and patches of grass "maidan" on which there is little or no tree vegetation of any kind. This description

applies to the forest situated north of the Bogor and Majholi road, south of which line there is an immense improvement.

9. In the neighbourhood of Majholi and Koseru, and especially between these places and a range of small hills that travel parallel with the Hardi and Mandpoor road, sarai becomes the most important forest tree, both in quantity and quality. It increases in size up to three feet girth, and forms a fairly complete upper tier of high timber mixed with salai, kari, (*milins velutina*), tendoo, sheshum, (*dalbergia latifolia*) bijaira (*pterocarpus marsupium*) bel (*ægle marmelos*) ghonti (*zizyphus xylocarpa*) gooloo, (*sterculia urcas*) dhawi and a little saj; and having for under growth a most perfect crop of first class bamboos, such as are rarely or never seen in the Rewah bazars. Sleeper making was carried on here for two or three years, during which period the contractors managed to cut out every sound sarai tree over three feet in girth. But the forest is still well stocked with this species and other timber of medium size, and contains most of the *desiderata* necessary for the development of a fine property in the course of about twenty years. The whole tract, but especially that portion of it between the hills on the east and the Majhole Kaseru road on the west, is worth protecting, and would make a very suitable area for a State reserve. It would probably become valuable for its bamboo crop alone, if the forest was more accessible from outside. At present, although the country is very easy, being flat sandy soil, there are no practicable roads, even from village to village, parts are a curiosity, the only ones seem being miniature vehicles with wheels about fifteen inches in diameter, and capable of carrying with difficulty a load of two sleepers. Traffic is entirely carried on through the medium of Banjaras.

10. If it should be desired to demarcate a preserve in this direction, I would recommend the following boundaries:—

*On the North*—A line travelling east from the neighbourhood of the village of Khudari, along the crest of the hills up to the Hardi road.

*On the East*—The Hardi road, up to its junction with a considerable river (name not given in map) which flows past Bagor; and from this point, the river itself, along its upper course to source, excluding the village lands of Sajwahi; and from the source of above stream, the hills up to the road travelling from Bamara to Patoura.

*On the South*—The Bamara and Patoura road excluding cultivated lands.

*On the West*—A line from Bamara following the base contour of the hills past Kaseru, up to Majholi; and from latter place, inside the lands of Kusma and Kutia up to a small stream falling into the Chinsura river near Khudari, where it would meet the northern border.

(Note.—This western border would be irregular. It might be better to include the lands of Kusma and make special forest arrangements for this village.) The area of forest thus enclosed would include all the best portions of the tract, and would contain roughly about twenty-five to thirty square miles, the whole of which is, I believe, situated within Khalsa limits.

11. From this point onward to Sohagpoor, I met with no forest of a valuable quality, beyond its capability of supplying the requirements of the neighbourhood. I extract the following brief remarks from my note book :—Bamahra, eight miles road good, through fairly open country. Forest contains no large timber of any sort, is deficient in sarai, and consists generally of bamboo, mixed with salai, dhawi, lendia and other poorer species—Surna, *viâ* Roppola Ghât, eight miles, road good, all about Roppola, and from this place to Surna there is a good deal of sarai forest; but it contains no large timber of any kind. The sarai is small and looks as if it had been cut over during the wasteful process of “dhya” and “baghar” cultivation. Bamboos are plentiful, mixed with salai, ghouti, lendia, and aoula. The nearly pure bamboo crop in these parts appears to have arisen from the system of cultivation known as “baghar” (“dhya”) which necessitates the falling of the entire forest cover. All timber and bamboos are cut down, but the roots of the latter reproduce new shoots and re-establish themselves on the ground much quicker than the trees, which becoming suppressed by the bamboos, are to some extent killed out. The bamboo is thus able to assert itself, and by the law of competition and survival, gradually covers the ground to the exclusive of timber. A contractor has been working this year at Janonra, not far from Surna, and has cut out the few trees of large size remaining over from previous workings.

*Kanondi*—Eight miles good road. There is no forest of value in the neighbourhood; but the big hill on the south of the village is covered with a fine crop of bamboo and small wood, well suited for the every day requirements of the people.

*Kurma*—Eleven miles, passing through open country and over a low range of hills; road very bad on the hills; forest consists of inferior salai, khair, dhawi, ghouti, saj, ehula, and tendoo. Sarai is conspicuously absent from the hills, but is present in small quantities below them; and, no doubt, at one time was the principal tree in this valley.

*Roweenia*—Seven miles road fair; inspected all the hills on the west up to the Soane. Forest composed of wretched khair, and salai greatly hacked and cut about for fuel and cultivation purposes. The hills are uncultivable; and the fields below them are made on the wasteful “dhya” plan. No sarai or other valuable wood.

*Sohagpoor*—Ten miles road good, marched through a belt of forest, two miles broad adjoining Roweenia, consisting of sarai, salai, ghouti, achar (*buchanania latifolia*), aoula, dhawi, and a little saj and bamboo, but no large timber. This forest appears to stretch along and up to the Soane. Sleeper contractors have been working here, and as usual have cleared out the big trees.

12. From the Majholi tract up to the town of Sohagpoor, therefore, the forest may be said to be of inferior quality; and to be exhausted of timber fitted for large public works. But beyond Sohagpoor, an improvement is at once noticeable in the growth and quality of the existing timber contents. In the immediate neighbourhood of this town, of Singhpoor, and of Shahpoor, I inspected a large area of forest



covered land still containing a small proportion of big trees and a large number of medium sized ones between three and four feet in girth. The forest in these places is nearly purer sarai; this species alone forming about 80 per cent. of the entire timber crop. The forest extends in a great belt, commencing from the Amol or Kooreea River, from where it crosses the Sohagpoor and Singhiara road, at a point about four miles west of the boundary between these two talooks, and stretches away eastwards, in a line with the above road, up to Sohagpoor, from whence it bends slightly in a south-east direction to Singhpoor and Khaira, the limit of my inspection, a distance of twenty-four miles. It fills nearly all the small valleys and low lands between the road and the hills, known locally as the Maikal range, and throws out an arm of considerable area across the Sohagpoor and Singhpoor road with a direction nearly east. The forest follows the courses of all the small streams and valleys dipping eastwards towards the Soane. I estimate this area to contain about sixty square miles. It includes several small villages; but much the greater portion is covered with fine sarai forest growing for the most part nearly pure, forming on the hills and in the low lands respectively from 20 to 80 per cent. of the cover. Sleeper work has been carried on in these forests for years past, and as a natural consequence, the large timber has been nearly exhausted. There still remain, however, many trees scattered about, from which big scantling could be obtained; and a considerable portion of the forest is composed of medium sized trees, from which a large number of metre or small gauge sleepers might be prepared. The great drawback to the value of the forest is its distance from the railway, and its present inaccessibility. From Sohagpoor to Katni the nearest point of delivery is eighty miles; and the road between these places, up to the State border, a distance of fifty miles, is quite impracticable for carts suitable for forest work. The cost of carriage would seriously reduce profits; but provided the road could be made passable for wheeled carriage, the Sohagpoor forest would become valuable in comparatively a few years. At present all this land belongs to the Talookdar of Sohagpoor; but as the State has reserved to itself the right over sarai timber, and as this species forms so large a proportion of the forest, it might be possible to arrange for demarcating a selected area in the neighbourhood. The road, mentioned above, passes over easy country, free of ghâts; and the expense of its thorough repair might to a great extent be defrayed from the profits that could be derived from making narrow gauge sleepers, the demand for which will probably be constant for years to come.

13. The remainder of my tour was spent in the adjoining jaghires of Singwara and Chandia, where I found no forest from which the State could hope to raise a revenue from timber operations on a large scale. There still remains in Singwara a considerable area of scattered forest covered land of inferior description, from which the wants of the people can be abundantly supplied; but no tract that I would recommend as worth demarcating for a State reserve.

The same remark applies to the forests situated in the southern portion of Chandia; they have all been worked out. I had not the opportunity of examining the country on the north of Chandia towards Bandogurh, which is the only other place where a large area of forest

still exists. It is unlikely however that timber in any quantity can have escaped in this direction, as the forest has been worked for sleepers and large scantling for years past; and owing to its comparative accessibility to the railway, it would naturally have been subjected to a more drastic course of treatment than the forests further east which have been described above.

14. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the forests of the south-west corner of Rewah, which are nearly the only areas sufficiently accessible to work with profit, have been practically exhausted of their big timber; and that the State cannot, therefore, expect to realize in future, at least for some time to come, anything like the large sums which have been paid by contractors in the past and up to the present, for the privilege of working them. Mr. Trimnell, the chief purchaser from the State, has been unable to complete his last contract by many thousand sleepers, owing to the scarcity or inaccessibility of suitable timber, and although his operations have been pushed forward into places still more remote than Sohagpoor. Indeed, if it be considered that Rewah, for many past years, has been the chief source of timber supply to the railway, from Jubalpoor to beyond Allahabad; and that it has been the centre to which timber speculators, Native and European, have collected for the investment of their money and wits, the wonder is that the forests could have kept up so steady a yield and still contain the balance of wood that now remains. Under these circumstances, we must look to means other than extensive timber operations for raising a forest revenue. These means I propose to discuss further on.

## CHAPTER II.—REQUIREMENTS OF THE PEOPLE AND FUTURE FOREST POLICY.

15. I will now make a few remarks regarding the rules that have of late years been introduced for purposes of protection; and their effect on the requirements of the people.

Until within less than three years since no restrictions existed on the right of the people to cut wood of all kinds, provided it was required for their household and agricultural requirements and not for export. But in the late Forest Superintendent's time a rule was made reserving fifteen kinds of trees which the people were prohibited from felling except on payment, or on obtaining a permit license. The trees thus reserved are noted in the foot note.\* They represent the most valuable timber of the State, and their reservation as *Royal Woods* was I suppose considered desirable as a means of raising revenue, and at the same time of extending protection to a great portion of the forest cover.

16. This rule has in two ways caused a great deal of discontent all over that portion of Rewah lately visited by me. In the first place the people complain that, besides the above fifteen species of timber, there is no sufficient balance of suitable wood in the forests, from which they can build themselves proper houses; and secondly, they represent that, the prohibition to cut these trees is tantamount to closing the

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\* Teak, sarai, purseed, bijaira, saj, sandan, mowha, achar, choola, toon, sheshum, hurra, khosan, rohan.

reclamation of forest waste, and of stopping the recultivation of what are locally known as *baghar* fields. From my inspection of the forests I can certify that both these grievances are to a great extent correct, and that the people have not complained without cause.

17. The forests of Rewah, as far as examined, are conspicuously deficient in large quantities of second class timber woods, from which the ordinary requirements of the people can be supplied. The forest, as a rule, is limited to some thirty species in all; and by far the greater portion of it is made up of the fifteen prohibited kinds. Over large tracts, sarai is the dominant tree, forming by itself from 20 to 80 per cent. of the forest cover; and nearly everywhere the forest, exclusive of the reserved woods, is principally composed of salai (*B. Thurifera*), which next to sarai, is the commonest tree in the State, but as useless for ordinary purposes as it is plentiful.

18. With regard to the effect of the rule on cultivation, it will be necessary to briefly describe the method of cultivating forest lands, as practised in the wilder parts of the State. This wretched system is principally determined by two causes; the poverty of the people and their want of proper agricultural appliances; and the poverty of the soil. A suitable area of forest is selected in the neighbourhood of a village, if available, and in February or March, all the forest growth on this area is felled, and scattered in a more or less regular manner over the land, where it is allowed to lie and season until shortly before the rains. The wood is then fired and reduced to ashes; and if the cultivator is sufficiently well off to own a plough and bullocks, he turns up the soil early in the rains, ploughs in the ashes and sows his crop, which generally consists of a small millet. If he has no plough or bullocks, as is the case with hundreds of the poorer hill and forest cultivators, he must depend entirely on the bed of ashes, and the little preparation he can perform with the assistance of a hoe. In the former case, the field will yield a remunerative crop for two or three seasons; in the latter, the ashes are worked out in a shorter period. The field is then neglected and allowed to relapse into jungle for six or seven years, when it is again covered with a sufficiently thick growth to render possible a successful repetition of the above process. It is obvious, therefore, that, as the forest consists to a great extent, sometimes wholly, of the fifteen reserved species, no fields can be made in the above manner, without felling the prohibited woods and thus infringing the rule.

19. These two grievances were so general and were pressed with so much vehemence wherever I went that it is a matter of importance, we should redress them by relaxing the rule as it at present stands. No doubt the indiscriminate felling of timber all over the State is to be deprecated; and doubtless the spasmodic system of "dhya" cultivation, described above, is most ruinous to fine forest lands, which may some day be of great value and importance to the country. The question then arises, how can we satisfy the requirements of the people, and at the same time carry out the original intention of increasing the revenue and ensuring proper protection to a certain proportion of forest lands? I have given this point my best consideration, and now beg to suggest the following procedure for our future forest guidance.

20. I would return to the old system of allowing the people to cut all kinds of wood, except one or two valuable timber, fruit, and lac-bearing trees for their household requirements; and would charge them a small house fee for the privilege. During my tour, this proposal was received almost everywhere with approval, both in the khalsa and jaghire portions of the State; and provided the collection of the fee be carried out in a simple manner, without the interference of a large staff of officials, and with a minimum of inconvenience to the people, I feel tolerably sure it would result in overcoming present complaints and in adding a considerable sum to the revenue. At present the people are supposed to purchase and obtain a special permission before being able to cut any of the reserved woods; but this rule has never been properly enforced, and, in my opinion, it must always remain to a great extent ineffective, owing to the urgent necessity of the people for cutting these kinds of timber, and to the enormous extent of forest land, which it would be necessary to inspect and control. If a payment for the reserved woods is required, let it be in the form of an annual lump sum, or addition to the land revenue; but do not harass the people by appointing numerous forest revenue posts all over the country, which is the only way we could collect a revenue from the masses by charging a felling due on these reserved woods.

21. With regard to the expediency of charging at all for wood required for household purposes, it will greatly depend on whether the present land assessment, which is now supposed to include forest dues, is known to be light, or fairly all that can in justice be demanded. This, of course, is a question for the Revenue Officers of the State to decide. In the khalsa portion of Rewah, I believe it has been customary, until lately, to renew the leases of village lands nearly every year; and if this custom has given rise to much competition between intending-lessees, it is probable that the State obtains the utmost fair demand, and that an addition to the land rent in the shape of a forest tax would result in a future falling off in the bids for village holdings.

22. I would also sanction the cultivation of forest areas on the old plan within certain limits; for in a State like Rewah, which contains such an enormous percentage of waste land, cultivation, even on the roughest principles, should, I think, receive encouragement. But in order to guard against permanent injury to the most valuable forest by allowing this practice, I would select certain areas conveniently situated and containing the best timber, and would demarcate these areas as State reserves, place them under systematic management, and allow no rights or privileges to be exercised within these limits except with permission and under the restriction of departmental rules. These reserves would include the cream of the forest lands; they would form depôts, from which, in the future, the State would derive profit from large timber operations, and they would also prove the safety of the State, as regards the forest requirements of the people, at some future day, when perhaps owing to the spread of cultivation, the contents of the unreserved tracts are no longer sufficient to supply the household and agricultural timber demand. Outside the limits of these reserves, I would allow unrestricted cultivation, and the felling of all except one or two kinds of wood.

23. In the first part of this report I have noted three separate areas which it would be expedient to demarcate in this manner.

### CHAPTER III.—REVENUE PROPOSALS.

24. For present purposes I propose dividing the forest revenue into five major heads as follows:—

- |   |   |                          |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Nastar.                                    | } | 3. Minor forest produce. |
| 2. License duty.                              |   | 4. Lac.                  |
| 5. Timber operations (contract or otherwise). |   |                          |

*Nastar* will include that portion of revenue collected from the people in return for supplying their ordinary forest requirements. These latter, for general purposes, are limited to building wood of small dimensions, fuel, grass, fencing material, and an occasional big log for making an oil or sugar mill. Until within the last two years, such requirements were supplied free of all payment and restriction, provided they were cut for personal consumption and not for export sale. But the late rule reserving a large portion of the forest from the cultivator's axe, has pressed so heavily on the daily requirements of this class, that, in my opinion, if permission were given them to cut the *reserved species*, they would gladly pay a small *quid proquo*, provided the method of collecting the dues be as simple as practicable, and one entailing the least possible inconvenience compatible with a certain and punctual recovery of the revenue. I propose, therefore, that what I here term *Nastar revenue* should be levied as a fee in one lump sum for the year, from each individual drawing his everyday wants from the State forests. By this plan we shall reduce to a minimum the inconvenience in procedure that may arise from the people having to pay for their requirements; and we shall also save the very considerable establishment expenses which would be necessary, if we resorted to a system of *Chowkees* and forest licenses for collecting this kind of revenue.

25. I propose that the commutation fees be collected by the contractor or lessee of every khalsa village, and by the Jaghirdar in such illakas as have been given away in proprietary right. The procedure for the guidance of the collectors might be as follows:—

(1.) Cultivators to be assessed on the houses according to their status; the lowest payment being limited to annas 4, and the highest to Rupee 1 per annum.

(2.) Non-cultivators to be assessed on their houses according to their status at the same rates, but if carrying on any special trade necessitating the consumption of large quantities of wood, to pay according to the following scale:—

Blacksmith, Rupee 1 per forge	} per annum.
Iron smelters, Rupees 2 per furnace	
Chooric or bangle-makers, Rupees 2 per shop	

The collector would make the assessment and prepare a list in the attached form, Appendix A, showing the details for his village and the amount of forest revenue payable, and might receive a commission of

5 per cent. for his trouble. The collections could be deposited in the local treasury at the same time, and in the same manner—by instalments—as the land revenue.

26. The weak point of the above system is that we shall, in the absence of putwārees or such like officials, have to trust too much to the honesty of the lessee, who will of necessity be the principal agent employed in making the assessment. He will be inclined to undervalue the paying capabilities of individuals, assessing annas 4 and 8 when double those sums would be fairer. But we shall have a list for each village, showing the assessment details, and these lists may gradually be checked and corrected through official agency. It appears to me, however, that a similar detailed village system, if applied to the jaghire lands, would be certain to cause much discontent and obstruction on the part of the proprietors. We should be meddling too much with details that don't concern us, and interfering with powers that appear to be jealously guarded by the Thakoors of this State. In fact, it would entail both trouble and expense, if we applied the khalsa system to these proprietary lands. I propose, therefore, that, having obtained lists for the khalsa portion of a tehsil, we divide the total revenue of this tehsil over the total number of its villages, to find the average sum assessed on each village, and that with this unit as base, we estimate a lump sum for each jaghire in that tehsil, and hold the Jaghiredar responsible for its collection, giving him permission to recoup himself by carrying out a detailed village assessment on the khalsa plan. In estimating the lump sum for the different jaghires, care would be necessary that their conditions were compared with those of the khalsa villages. If these latter were known to be more fertile, or better cultivated than the former, the unit of assessment per village would require lowering, if the reverse, it should be slightly increased.

27. It will probably be objected that, by allowing the Jaghiredars to make their own assessment, we give them an opportunity of obtaining much larger sums than those required at their hands, by the employment of oppressive measures or misrepresentation. This danger will no doubt exist; but I think we may rely on the proprietors consulting their true interests sufficiently, not to abuse this opportunity to any great extent. They are directly dependant on the contented condition of their ryots, and practically the assessment will not increase their powers of levying rent or forest dues, for this power is now uncontrolled, and may be exercised to any extent the Thakoor deems expedient. During my tour, I have always taken every opportunity of assuring these landholders that a forest due would be expected by the State, in return for their yearly consumption of household and agricultural forest produce; but I also promised that the contribution should be levied in as unobjectionable and simple a way as possible, so that their powers and position as Chiefs and proprietors should not visibly be interfered with. I think the method above proposed will accomplish this object.

28. I have no present means of calculating correctly what amount of yearly revenue would be obtained under this head of *Nistar*; but from verbal inquiry from the Tehsildar of Ramnuggar, and from re-

ference to an old table of revenue statistics, relating to the large tract of country included in the old Sohagpoor illaka, I estimate that, in the forest clad portions of the State, these collections would nearly represent 15 per cent. on the present land revenue.

29. *License Duty.*—I propose including under this head all sums recovered on limited quantities of produce removed from the forests for sale within, or exported from, the State. All large villages situated at a distance from forest lands must supply their wants through the medium of traders. This class might be charged according to a fixed scale of rates, and would remove produce only on payment and under the authority of a forest license. Also, such people and traders as consume large quantities of a certain forest material, for purposes other than household requirements, such, for example, as bamboo basket and lattee makers, carpenters, dyers, &c., will be charged for their consumption at fixed rates. These licenses will be in the annexed form, Appendix B, and will be furnished to all forest Mohurirs, and to those permit officials who happen to be stationed on the main roads leading from the different forest tracts. I attach a list of prices, Appendix C, according to which the licenses should be issued. By this method, we shall be able to collect all the revenue resulting from the traffic in forest produce without greatly increasing the establishment expenditure; for the greater portion of such traffic will be obliged to pass a permit post at some one point or other. Where permit chowkis are not conveniently situated, it will of course be necessary to appoint special forest collecting agencies.

30. I do not think that a large revenue can be obtained in this State from the trade in forest produce; but at present I am not sufficiently acquainted with the country to be able to give any definite opinion on this point. Most of the forest areas are situated south of the Kymores. They are too distant, and altogether too inaccessible, owing to the absence of roads, to admit of building material being supplied from them to meet the requirements of the richer and more cultivated country north of the hills. And on the south and east, where the forests march with British territory and the States of Chota Nagpore, there is at the present time an abundant supply of small forest material in the adjoining country, which would prevent the development of any considerable export trade in those directions. Moreover, all forest produce in transit within, or exported from Rewah, pays a permit fee already, in addition to which it would be inexpedient to charge any considerable forest due. But such traffic, as there may be, will by this system pay its fair quota on the produce traded in.

31. *Minor Forest Produce.*—Such produce as hurra, achar, tendoo, aoula, bechaudi, bahera, gums, honey, skins, horns, flowers for dye, &c., in fact every small product of this kind, except lac, khair, and ral or dhup, I propose to contract for, i.e., I would sell the privilege of collecting the above in the forests of each illaka, or other convenient sub-division, to the highest bidder, who, on payment of a lump sum, would have the privilege for the year of removing all such produce free of any further forest duty, but not free of the permit due now collected. The revenue on these small products is never very large. Most of them are in demand of the people residing near the forests, who have

always been in the habit of collecting them free of duty for their own consumption, or as a means of making a small profit, by selling them to local traders. To collect dues in detail on such small fry would give us much trouble and cause some heart-burning; whereas there would probably be certain bunniahs or traders in each illaka, who would not object to pay us a moderate sum down for the monopoly of collection.

32. I except khaira from this list, because its manufacture entails a large expenditure of wood, on which it is fair we should recover revenue. This produce will, therefore, pay duty at a forest or permit collecting post, according to the rates laid down in the price list. Lac of course is excluded, and ral, because the extraction of this resin from the Sal tree is the cause of hundreds, probably thousands, of trees being destroyed each year. It is obtained by ringing the tree with a circular band about eighteen inches broad, cut quite through the sap-wood down to the heart-wood of the tree. The wound thus made bleeds a yellow, opaque, thick resin, known as *ral* or locally as *dhup*, and causes the death of the tree, which deprived of its sap-bearing medium, dries up, and is certainly burnt down by the forest fires, if not removed for timber purposes. The custom of extracting ral in the above manner is practised nearly everywhere throughout the Sal-bearing tracts, and is likely to increase with any increased facility in communication, owing to the demand for the material, which is largely employed as a dammer in ship-building and for other purposes. The resin can be extracted, without necessarily damaging the tree to the extent above described, by only partially girdling it with the excision; but according to this method, not more than one-quarter as much of the resin is deposited, and it does not, therefore, find favor with the Bygur, who goes in for the greatest quantity in the quickest way. I have thought proper to put a high price on ral, as a means of reducing this wasteful custom, and have placed it among those articles which may be removed under cover of a license only. The last of the exceptions—*mowah*—is considered village property. The right to collect the flowers and fruit of this tree goes with the right to cultivate, and belongs to the lessee.

33. *Lac*.—The cultivation of lac was formerly commenced in the southern portion of the State by Mr. Trimnell's agent, Konsul Pershad, who appears to have set about the work in a most energetic and practical manner, and to have eventually brought it to a very successful and lucrative issue, both as regards the State and the firm by whom he was employed. He commenced by paying the Durbar an income of Rupees 500 a year for permission to cultivate and collect lac throughout the illaka of Sohagpoor, soon after that tract of country was handed over to Rewah. This payment gradually increased, until, I am informed, that it amounted in 1873-74 to between Rupees 10,000 and 12,000 a year. But about this time, the value of lac, as an export, fell to such an extent that it lost nearly all its virtues as a fortune maker. The profit derived from its manufacture would no longer admit of keeping up the establishments that were necessary for its cultivation and collection on a large scale; and so principally owing to this cause, and partly, I believe, to a dissolution of partnership in the Jabbulpoor firm, the industry in Sohagpoor met with a sudden death. The propagation of



the insect was of course neglected, and the remnant of lac that remained in the forest was collected later on by a contractor, who had purchased the right for one year, and who, to obtain as much profit as possible within the period of this lease, gathered every morsel of the deposit he could induce the Bygurs to collect for him.

This procedure, as it left no balance of lac behind for seed, completely destroyed the chances of a new crop, and was nearly the means of exterminating the insect in these forests. It has most effectually rendered the chance of collecting a considerable revenue from this source an impossibility for two more years.

Lac has now somewhat regained its market value, and last season efforts were made to recommence the cultivation. Money was advanced and men appointed in several places, with orders to search for any remnant of lac that still remained in the forest, to purchase the same from the Bygurs, and employ them to attach it to fresh trees and so increase the supply. During my tour in Sohagpoor, Singwara, and Chandia, I made detailed enquiries regarding our chances of re-developing lac cultivation; and am glad to be able to report that there are good grounds for expecting a considerable revenue from this product in, perhaps, two more years; some thousands of trees were inspected, on which a crop of green lac was maturing. Most of these will yield a proportion of lac for sale in May\* and June, besides supplying a stock of seed, with which we shall be able to increase our lac-bearing standards. The people formerly engaged by Konsul Pershad on this work come forward readily, and are glad of the chance of again working under systematic management.

34. I look upon lac as the most certain present means at our disposal for raising a revenue from these forests always, provided the demand for the article remains tolerably firm. But it is one of those products, which like indigo, tea, and coffee, is subject to great fluctuation in price, and to bad seasons, which have a very damaging effect on profits. In former days the Jubbulpoor firm employed in their lac operations twenty collectors and nearly 100 chuprassis in looking after the trees, superintending the sowings, and protecting the stocks in godown; and they are said to have exported from Sohagpoor and Singwara as much as 1,500† gouns annually, which at the rates then prevailing, must have been worth nearly a lakh of rupees. It seems probable therefore that in time we may realize a handsome return on any money judiciously spent in developing this branch of the forest revenue.

35. *Timber work.*—A detailed examination of the forests situated in the valleys of the upper Soane and its tributaries, the Johilla and Mahanadi, has shown me that nearly all the timber suitable for large public works has already been cut out and removed, and that we cannot expect much more revenue from this source. Ever since the Great Indian Peninsula Railway extension to Jubbulpoor, these forests have

\* The Bysaki outturn is reported to be nearly 800 maunds, and a still larger quantity may be expected from the cold weather crop next October. Lac is now selling at Katni for Rupees 40 to 50 per gound of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  maunds.

† 4,500 maunds.

been steadily worked by contractors, on principles entailing the greatest possible amount of timber wastage, and therefore loss to the State, with the greatest amount of profit to themselves. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the large timber has been nearly exhausted. During my tour, the only places where large trees of Sarai were observed were at Sohagpoor, Singwara, Shahpoor, and on the road from the latter place to Ghunguttee, and a few miles beyond; and these trees were scattered about and required to be searched for. But a large number of half-grown trees are present in the forests of the above neighbourhood, from which, in the case of a demand, we could make a good supply of *khumbaks*, or narrow gauge sleepers. I have very few remarks to make under this head; I have shown in my demi-official correspondence that the present contractor is still working the forests in the old careless and wasteful manner; that he is throwing the result of all his waste on the State; and in proportion to the wood cut that he is paying inadequately on the outturn in sleepers. I strongly recommend that all timber contracts should close by as early a date as possible. The State could do the work now being done by the contractor, without increasing its present establishment charges to any great extent, and it would be recovering on its wood twice as much as under present circumstances. I would suggest therefore that, before granting any more contracts on the old system, we try the experiment of direct management; but I would altogether postpone such works, until the roads leading from the forests to the markets are more practicable than at present, when a much larger profit would be realizable.

36. In the event of these proposals meeting with your approval, I attach a few rules, which might be translated and circulated through the State for the general information of the people.

#### RULES FOR CIRCULATION AND INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE.

I. On payment of a small annual sum, which shall be collected by the Lumberdars of khalsa villages, and by the Jagirdars of proprietary villages, the residents of Rewah will be allowed to remove from the forests, building wood of all kinds, except such as are reserved by Rule VIII—grass, leaves and fencing material, provided the above are removed for personal consumption and not for sale.

II. The annual payments on account of the articles mentioned in Rule I shall be levied on cultivators and non-cultivators according to the status of each individual household, at rates varying from 4 annas to Rupee, 1 per year. But in the case of trades necessitating a large consumption of forest produce, such as iron smelters, blacksmiths, bangle-makers, &c., the annual payments will be levied according to the following scale:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Iron ore smelters per furnace	...	...	2	0	0
Blacksmiths, „ forge	...	...	1	0	0
Bangle-makers „ shop	...	...	2	0	0

III. The cultivation of forest areas known as "baghar" or "dhya" will be allowed only in such places as have been under cultivation sometime within the last five years, and are situated within a radius of one mile from the village site. No new forest may be broken up for "baghar" fields anywhere; and no new cultivation of this nature will be allowed in any forest beyond the above limits.

IV. Permission to remove forest produce for sale or export, will be granted to purchasers on their obtaining a forest license and paying for the same according to the rates published in the price list. Licenses may be obtained from all forest and most of the permit Moharirs.

V. All produce removed from the forests for sale without a forest license, will be liable to confiscation or to a double rate of duty.

VI. The right to collect minor forest produce other than khaira, dhup, and lae, will be leased out on contract each year to the highest bidder, who will then be permitted to remove all such produce free of any further forest duty.

VII. Until such time as the annual "Nistar" fees are paid, the people will be allowed to cut and remove wood, &c., and to cultivate forest areas according to Rules I and III.

VIII. The following trees will in future be treated as reserved woods, and the people are prohibited from cutting the same without authority :—

Teak, mowha, hurra, khosum, larai (over two feet three inches in girth), and chula wherever the cultivation of lac is carried on.

(Sd.) J. McKEE,

*Forest Superintendent, Rewah.*

## APPENDIX E.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MALWA AGENCY.

1. **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN** having been ordered on Field Service in Afghanistan, I was appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa during his absence on the 3rd of January 1880.

2. The very short period I have been in the officiating appointment will necessarily oblige me to make a very meagre report, having had no opportunity of making myself acquainted with many details that should go to furnish a full report.

3. The crops have been good throughout Western Malwa, food-grains and other produce being very plentiful.

The opium crop alone was the exception to the fullness of the year's plenty. It being rather below the average.

The rainfall during the monsoon was abundant, lasting until late in October, there was no cold weather rain.

4. The year has on the whole been a healthy one, and cholera in its epidemic form has not made its appearance. Fevers and small-pox were very prevalent for a short time after the rains, but with this exception the year has been remarkably free from sickness.

### NATIVE STATES.

5. Of the Native States I have little to remark, not yet having had an opportunity of visiting them.

6. *Jowra*.—The Nawab, who was last year a great invalid, has entirely recovered his health and accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Martin several stages of the tour in the cold season, and during this hot weather he has spent several weeks' shooting. He appears to be a very keen sportsman.

7. *Rutlam*.—The reins of government were given over to the young Raja by General Daly in the beginning of the year, at a large Durbar at which nearly all the society of Indore and Mhow were present.

Mr. Mir Shahamut Ali, the Political Agent, who has for many years so admirably superintended the affairs of the State, has consented to remain one year more to assist the Raja with his good advice.

8. *Sillana*.—I can make no remarks on except that I fear there is little change in the affairs of the State.

*Sitamow*.—The affairs of this State also, from what I gather from the report of my predecessor, are not in a very flourishing condition.

9. *Education*.—I understand a school at Oojein is in prospect; a site for it having been fixed on last March twelve months.

There is one at Goona, and also at Rutlam, the latter, I believe, a good one under an English teacher, the one at Goona has only a Mahomedan teacher.

The school at Augur, maintained by the Agency and Central India Horse, is a fair one, and gives a vernacular education. English is also taught, but before reading this, a proficiency in one of the native languages is required.

10. *Communication*.—Roads few, and those chiefly fair-weather ones only. The embankment of the new road between Augur and Oojein is finished, with the exception of the bridges or culverts over the large nullahs.

The Chotee Kalee Sind is crossed by an old causeway. The road when metalled and the bridges built will be a very efficient one, but as it is, I should say, impassable after a few heavy showers.

11. *Railways*.—The State Railway has been opened as far as Mundisore.

12. *Mails*.—The mails between Neemuch, Kotah, Jhalra Patun, Bhopal, &c., &c., are carried in safety; robberies of these daks seldom taking place.

The insured parcel system is carried on in these districts to an enormous extent. I quite agree with Lieutenant-Colonel Martin that steps should be taken to prevent the transit of such vast quantities of bullion through these States, with hardly any protection.

I have been informed that as much as Rupees 1,20,000 have been lately despatched from this Post Office in a country cart with one native policeman as a guard.

13. *Dispensaries*.—A new one is in course of erection at Oojein, the situation of the present one not being considered a good one.

Those at Rutlam and Jowra are under efficient Native Assistants, and are, I am told, well supplied with medicines.

The dispensary at Augur is under the Surgeon of the Central India Horse. I agree with Lieutenant-Colonel Martin that the usefulness of these dispensaries might be greatly increased, if in case of an epidemic prescriptions and medicines were sent and distributed about the afflicted district.

14. *Military*.—The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, relieved the 1st Regiment in November.

In the beginning of the year a wing of both regiments were ordered for service in Kabul.

*Studs*.—The horse fair held for seven days from the 25th April produced some fair horses, mostly the produce of the Government stallions.

Prizes to the extent of Rupees 264 were given for the best of each age, from one year to four years old.

9 remounts were purchased by the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

9 by the Indore Durbar.

1 by the Jowra State.

2 by Sarungpoor Zemindars.

129 horses in all were brought for exhibition.

There are six stallions kept by Government at Agar and Goona (the other station of the Central India Horse) for the improvements of the breed of horses in these districts. Two of these were thoroughbred English horses, one had to be destroyed early this year from disease.

16. *Civil Justice*.—Forty-five cases were decided, value Rupees 4,324-9, received in fees Rupees 473-9.

17. *Criminal Justice*.—There were two appeals received from the decisions of the Magistrate of Neemuch, one was dismissed; in the other the sentence was mitigated. Four trials were held at the Agency, including two cases of murder, nine summary cases were disposed of.

18. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners was 10·34, and the cost of a prisoner was a year Rupees 156-5-7. The prisoners were healthy, and there were no deaths.

19. *Boundary settlements*.—The number of boundary disputes disposed of during the year was thirteen. There was an appeal which was also disposed of.

20. The usual papers are herewith submitted :—

A.—Civil Justice.

B.—Criminal Justice.

C.—Criminal „ attendance of witnesses.

D.—Police.

E.—Jails.

F.—Revenue.

G.—Education.

H.—Public Works from Local Fund.

J.—Post Office.

K.—Military.

L.—Primary vaccination.

AGAR, }  
The 22nd May 1880. }

(Sd.) J. D. HALL, Col.,  
Offg. Polll. Agent, Western Malwa.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF RUTLAM FOR 1879-80.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Rutlam State.

2. *Population*.—The progress made under this head during the present year is not so great as in the preceding year. The extension of the railway line to Jowra and Mundisore has caused the removal of several men to the northward. The number of new settlers in the town was much less than in other years. It was not more than forty against 638 in the previous year; namely, fifteen men, twelve women, five boys, and eight girls in addition to ninety-eight men, eighty-seven

women, forty-nine boys, and fifty-nine girls, altogether 293, who settled in the district. At the same time 145 souls have left the town and district, namely, forty-one men, forty-two women, twenty-nine boys, and twenty-three girls. The houses and building constructed during the year was fifty-two brick, 112 kutchahouses, eleven temples, two mosques, eleven wells, and two bowrees, as well as four gardens, *viz.*, two laid out in the town and two in the district. The virgin land brought under cultivation was 979 beegahs.

3. Good health has prevailed throughout the year. The number of deaths was 1,371 against 2,191 in the past year, the average rate of mortality being 12.27 against 19 per thousand. There were fifteen deaths from drowning, three from falls from trees, two from being buried under wall, and five from snake-bites. There were eight cases of suicides, and six of murders.

4. The number of births was 1,212 against 1,337 in the previous year, namely, 723 boys and 487 girls. The marriages that took place during the same period was 857 against 487, *viz.*, 382 boys, and 515 girls. This year was considered auspicious among the Hindoos, particularly among the Koonbees, a class of cultivators who are accustomed to marry every 12th year, and never in the intervals. This year was their marriage year, and hence a larger number of marriages took place. No other will take place before the next twelve years are over. This circumstance has caused a larger consumption of cloth and things requisite for marriage occasions and ceremonials.

5. The number of patients admitted and treated in the Rutlam dispensaries during 1879-80 was 16,462 against 17,597 in the preceding year. The total cost of the dispensaries including all charges was Rupees 3,309-9-6. The number of vaccination cases was 1,047 against 760 in the previous year, including 529 cases vaccinated by village school masters. The agency of the latter was also employed in distributing fever pills in villages during the fever season in the district. It is reported that 1,112 patients availed themselves of these pills, and were cured. The increase in the number of vaccination shows that this agency for performing this duty is more popular than the vaccinators employed on the part of the dispensaries.

6. The alms-house continues to be a source of relief to the poor. During the year nearly 40,000 paupers were relieved at a cost of Rupees 4,291. At the same time a number of 1,364 infirm and disabled persons who received payment in cash were supported at a cost of Rupees 2,645.

7. *Civil Justice.*—During the year under review, the number of suits filed and disposed of in Civil Courts was 937 against 1,057 in the preceding year, as noted on margin; 463 of these were decided in favor of plaintiff, three in favor of defendants, 127 were mutually settled, and 300 remained pending at the close of March 1880. 224 cases were represented by Vakils, and 413 were conducted personally. The value of property litigated for was worth Rupees 75,983-8-9. The average cost of conduct was Rs. 8-15-9, and the average duration of each case was thirteen hours thirty-one and half minutes. The number of writs

issued was 622, of commitments 215, of attachments one, compromised mutually 57 without aid, and 349 with the aid of the Adawlut. The Meer Mohallas settled 206 cases without fee against 518 in the past year.

8. The number of appeals referred to the Court of the Political Agent and Superintendent was 148 in addition to seventy which remained pending on 31st March 1879, being altogether 218; 22 cases were confirmed, twenty-three revised, thirty reversed, and 143 pending on 31st March 1880.

9. *Criminal Justice*.—The statements marked C and D show the general state of the administration of criminal justice for the year 1879-80. The number of cases tried and settled was 1,852 against 1,887 in the preceding year. The various punishments inflicted were as noted on margin. The average duration of each case was fourteen hours eight minutes against thirteen hours fifty-five minutes in the preceding year. The number of thefts was 341, including 188 cases pending at the close of past year, the total number being 529, against 505 in the previous year. It involved property of the value of Rupees 25,224-9-9 with ninety-three head of cattle, 150 thefts of the value of Rupees 11,270-10-6 with twenty-nine head of cattle were recovered, twenty-nine cases were discharged, involving property worth Rupees 2,473-2-0 with thirteen head of cattle, 162 cases of the value of Rupees 11,472-9-3 with fifty-one head of cattle remained pending on 31st March 1880.

Pending and filed during 1879-80	1,852
Convicted	590
Imprisoned for ten years or under	65
Escaped	15
Transferred	12
Fined and imprisoned	9
Flogged	45
Fined only	452
Acquitted and discharged	235
Pending on 31st March 1880	98

10. *Police*.—The Police continues to give satisfaction by its generally good conduct. No change in its strength and cost has taken place, except the employment of few more Police Chowkees to protect the Railway Station.

11. *Jail*.—There were ninety-eight prisoners at the close of last official year, 140 were admitted during the year, the total number being 238; of these eleven were transferred, two died, 175 were discharged, and fifty remained in the jail on 31st March 1880. The yearly expenditure, including establishment, rations, contingent, and clothing charges, was Rupees 8,809-7-0 against 9,905 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 102.26 against 119 in the previous year, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rupees 91-4-0 against Rupees 82-11-6. The higher cost of living was owing to the higher cost of food.

12. *Revenue*.—Very little is worthy of notice under this head. The new settlement is progressing satisfactorily. The yield both of the kharif and rabi crops was favorable with the exception of opium. The prospect even of opium was in the beginning good, but in the end, a rare visitation of frost greatly affected it in Western Malwa by causing the juice to dry up. The south-eastern districts escaped damage, and did not suffer any loss in consequence. The average loss on the whole is estimated not more than one-eighth.



13. No difficulty was felt from want of supply of water, nor from want of irrigation. The total quantity of rainfall was 34 inches and 37 cents in seventy-one days, against 34.95 cents in sixty days in the preceding year.

14. A moderate rate of food-grain prices prevailed throughout the year. They were as noted on margin. The grain market rates of food are not unoften affected by foreign demands as well as by local causes. The low rates of food, however desirable they may be in the estimation of the consumers, are a source of misery to the producers. It is the high rate of prices only that enables the ryots to meet the high demand of rental in this province. Without it the prevailing prosperity of Malwa must suffer, but such a state of things is hardly expected.

15. *Trade*—The number of chests weighed at Ratlam for the China market during the year under review was 3,284 against 2,643, besides 1,105 at Jowra, and duty free 48½, altogether 4,437½. The cotton trade also shows some improvement. Although the importation of cotton was not more than 1,260 bales, the export rose to 1,924 bales against 1,117 bales in the previous year. The year has been equally favorable as regards other goods with the exception of a few months, when the extension of the line to Jowra affected the trade in transit. On the whole this year has been more favorable than the past. The

return as per margin shows much increase. The salt trade seems to have decreased, but the tobacco trade has increased by almost one-fourth. The transportation of both articles by rail however is increasing, although the charge about one-third is higher than by means of country carriage. It is certain that next year the revenue loss in the transit trade will be greater than this year, but it cannot be more than counter-balanced from other sources. Trade on the whole appears flourishing more than in one way.

16. The Sutta market seems to have also greatly improved as the return on the margin shows. It shows a little falling off in opium and hundee bargains, but in grain and cotton it has flourished. These speculations involve immense loss and profit, and need great judgment and care to adjust their prices. The least mistake or partiality is sure to cause loss to parties concerned, and does not fail to : : of the market in proportion.

Wheat ...	Price per	Rupce	14 seers.
Mucca ...	"	25	"
Jowar ...	"	23	"
Gram ...	"	20	"

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
Cotton goods ...	7,192	10,276
Kerkoul ...	23,236	34,268
Sugar, Benares .	7,624	8,662
Sugar, Mauritius	3,468	2,975
Tobacco ...	20,768	29,685
Salt ...	16,780	12,840

	<i>Rail.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tobacco ...	16,416	13,269	29,685
Salt ...	7,740	5,100	12,840

17. *Education.*—The result of the annual examination of the Malwa Schools shows that the first class of the Rutlam College continues to stand second to the Indore Residency College in the order of merit. The second and third classes also show better result. The average daily attendance in the English Department was 52·89. The number on roll at the end of the year was seventy-two against sixty-seven at the end of the previous year.

18. The progress made by the Vernacular Department was equally good and satisfactory, although the Persian Department is reported to have been much weakened, fourteen of its pupils having obtained employment in His Highness Sindia's Surveying Department, left the College altogether, and thirteen from higher classes joined the English Department of the College.

19. Nothing encourages education so much as obtaining employment for students after they leave College. The withdrawal of so many boys for service is a subject of gratification, inasmuch as it acts to serve as a stimulant to encourage education among the people.

20. The Sanskrit and Hindée Departments have also been progressing satisfactorily. In the Hindee Department, four students of the first class, who appeared in the Roorkee sub-overseership examination held at Indore on 13th January 1880, failed to obtain sufficient number of marks. Their knowledge of English was deficient. Also marks were awarded for printing a subject not mentioned in the rules. These were the chief causes of failure. This year two more boys are qualifying themselves for this examination, and it is hoped they will be more successful.

21. The total daily average attendance for English and Vernacular was 600·54 against 643·17 in previous year, while the number on roll was 915 against 926, showing a deficiency of eleven boys in the vernacular.

22. Copies of the reports of English and Vernacular Departments are annexed. The annual cost of both Departments is Rupees 15,846-4-9 against Rupees 15,819-4-6.

23. *Public Works.*—A serai has been built at the railway station, there being before no means of accommodation here, the travellers were put to much inconvenience. The serai has consequently become a source of great comfort.

24. An iron vegetable market is also being erected at Manukehouk in the city, and will be soon finished. It will also afford much comfort to vegetable sellers and khórdia shop-keepers who have no shelter of their own. The cost of constructing the two buildings will be about Rupees 30,000.

25. *Roads and Bridges.*—During the year under review 10,750 cubic feet of metalled, 1,18,950 cubic feet of moorum, and 1,65,500 cubic feet of dry weather road was constructed at a cost of Rupees 4,948.

26. *Sanitary reforms.*—The sanitary condition as well as public health of the district have been as good as could be desired.

27. *Finance*.—The financial condition of the State has been generally good. The receipts of the State from all sources were Rupees 8,19,912, and the disbursements Rupees 8,14,295. This amount includes some extraordinary receipts, as well as some extraordinary charges. In future the ordinary receipts will be Rupees 6,56,002, rising to a round figure to nearly Rupees 7,00,000 in following two years, while the ordinary charges will not rise higher than Rupees 5,42,926, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,13,076, which is to increase in proportion to the increase of the receipts. The result is, I think, as satisfactory as could be desired.

28. *Agriculture*.—Some experiments were tried during the year in the cultivation of opium, linseed, gram, and wheat on the principles of rational agriculture by a Madras Saidaput Model Farm scholar. In spite of numerous difficulties, which at the outset are sure to be met in the way of such an enterprise, the result was good, and in the case of opium exceedingly successful. A copy of the report submitted by Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Patuck, the agriculturist, which is annexed, embodies the results. Although they are not of any scientific importance, yet their practical value is considerable. The cultivation was carried out in the ordinary way, with the exception of deep ploughing. The opium plot was divided into two portions. To one lime manure at the rate of £500 per beegah was added, in addition to the usual quantity of common manure, and the other received no such addition. The difference in the yield was considerable both in quantity and quality, and was highly admired by experienced opium-dealers for its excellent quality. The limed portion yielded double the quantity of juice of the unlimed portion, and the unlimed portion double the quantity of a cultivator's common field in the neighbourhood. For details refer to the report. On the whole the result has been highly successful. The increased quantity of produce evidently results from the use of the lime manure, which was mixed with common manure, and of deep ploughing. The trial of one year, however, is not sufficient for an agricultural experiment. Successive experiments for some years continuously are necessary before one can be declared as unquestionably successful.

29. *Political*.—The installation of His Highness the Raja is the only event of importance worthy of record here. He was installed by Sir Henry Daly, Agent to Governor-General for Central India, in person on the 1st of January 1880, and the ceremony was conducted with all possible *éclat*. Not less than about sixty or seventy ladies and gentlemen from Mhow and Indore and other stations took part in the ceremonies and festivities. All went off splendidly, and to the gratification of all party who honored Rutlam with their visit on this memorable occasion. Rutlam has never before witnessed the assemblage of so many European ladies and gentlemen, who may have taken part in a public ceremonial as on the occasion of the installation of Raja Runjeet Sing, and is therefore a subject which will always be recollected by this noble family with sincere feelings of loyalty and gratitude towards the British Government.

30. It will not be out of place, I think, to annex copy of the address presented by the Rutlam Municipality to Sir Henry Daly. It describes briefly the past and present condition and the moral and

material progress of this principality under the direct supervision of British Government.

31. The administrative operations of the Regency have ceased, and the Raja has assumed the direct management of the affairs of the State in his own hands. It is gratifying to observe that he takes personal interest in all public matters, however trifling, and if he continues to sail clear of shoals and sand-banks, and his good sense takes care to neutralize the evil influences exercised by crafty confidants and designing parasites, who often surround the young and inexperienced princes in the East, he gives promise of an honorable and useful career, and his public conduct will probably be as much a subject of admiration as his private conduct is praised, for its excellence and civilization.

32. Since the departure of Mr. Reid, Mr. McArthur, the Head Master of the Central College, served also as a tutor to the Raja, but he too was obliged to resign in January last, and has been lately succeeded by Mr. Sherring, a young gentleman of high literary abilities and good breeding, educated in the London University. Owing to public engagements, the Raja has not time to spare to devote to his English studies, but seldom fails to keep up the practice of speaking and letter writing for an hour daily with this gentleman. This practice has improved his speaking and general knowledge.

33. In conclusion, I beg leave to add that the Raja attends personally to Kutcherry business every day regularly, and is helped in going through the work by the Deputy Kamdar, and now and then with advice by the Political Agent, when consulted. Before long, it is hoped, he will be able to act independently.

(Sd.) SHAHAMUT ALI,  
*Political Agent, Rutlam.*

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Dated Rutlam, 26th July 1880.

From—H. SHERRING, Esq., Principal of the Central College,

To—MIR MOHUMMUD SHAHAMUT ALI, K.B.C.S.I., Political Agent, Rutlam.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the progress of the English Department of the Central College for the year 1879-80.

In the annual examination of the Malwa schools, the first class of this College stood second in order of merit, the Indore Residency College standing first.

Bias Ghansi Ram of the first class took the first place in Mathematics; but having failed in Urdoo by a few marks, he forfeited the Rutlam scholarship of six Rupees, which was awarded to the next in merit.

The second and third classes also showed much better result than in the preceding year. Sujan Mall of the second class did remarkably well in History and Geography, standing second in those subjects.

For the first time in the history of the College, candidates were entered for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Out of four students sent up, two passed, both in the 3rd grade. The failure of one

of the two unsuccessful candidates is believed to have been due to some mischance, as he had stood first in his class in the Annual April Examination.

It is a matter of congratulation that both the successful candidates have obtained employment under the State, as this will not fail to incite the other students to emulate their example.

The subordinate masters, whose zeal and devotion to duty was so favorably reported upon by the late Head Master in the previous year, have thoroughly maintained their reputation for regularity and industry, and the successful working of the institution was not a little due to their exertions.

The average daily attendance in the English Department was 52.849. The number on roll at the end of the year was seventy-two, against sixty-seven at the end of the previous year.

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[Without date.]

From—AMEER NATH, Inspector of Schools, Rutlam,

To—MIR MUHAMMUD SHAHAMUT ALI, K.B., C.S.I., Political Agent, Rutlam.

I CRAVE permission to submit the following report for the year 1879-80, on the progress of the vernacular schools in the State of Rutlam.

The affairs of this Department during the last year have been as encouraging as in the preceding year. Though events occurred that had an apparent tendency to interfere with the improvement of this Department, yet the result somehow proved favorable.

The Persian Department was in the last year suddenly weakened. Fourteen of the best and most promising students, who were well up in surveying, obtained employment in the Surveying Department in the service of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, and thirteen students from the higher classes joined the English Department of the College. The sudden withdrawal of so many students from time to time caused such a confusion in the working of the Persian Department that the classes had to be reorganized three different times, and the course of students fixed anew. But the evil was sufficiently recompensed by the gratitude of the guardians of the students who obtained employment, and by the benefits of knowledge being thus practically shown to the people of the State.

In the Sanskrit Department, one of the students, after having completed his studies, was appointed Head Teacher in a Panchayet School, and another student was appointed Assistant Teacher in the College to fill an existing vacancy. The Sanskrit students show a predilection for the study of religious and philosophical books, and this tendency is much more marked in those students who come from other States or out-stations for purposes of study. But in spite of this, the study of modern sciences is enforced, and for this reason the students, who now complete their education here, have an acquaintance with a greater number of subjects than before. It is hoped this will lead to the enlightenment of their mind.

In the Hindee Department, the four students of the first class, who appeared in the Roorkee Sub-Overseership Examination held at Indore on the 15th January 1880, failed to obtain sufficient number of marks. Their knowledge of English was deficient, and the postponement of the examination in the previous year was also a cause of their failure. Besides, marks were awarded for printing a subject not mentioned in the rules, and in which the candidates were altogether unprepared. This year two students are preparing for the Roorkee Examination, and I am sanguine they will successfully pass the ordeal next year.

The classes from the English Department study their vernacular under the charge of the Persian and the Sanskrit Teachers.

In the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, one student passed in Urdu, and three in Hindi. Considering their previous deficiency in those languages, their success in the University Examination reflects great credit on their vernacular teachers.

The state of the Halkabundee Schools is, as usual, satisfactory. Though changes have been made in them where necessary, yet they were not important enough to be dealt upon in this Report. The Muktab at Peetha, in the city of Rutlam, was abolished, as it was doing no good, and in lieu of it, the excellent Astronomical School kept up by Mahadew Joshi was brought on the strength of the Halkabundee Schools. The school at Sinoud was retransferred to Etawah at the earnest request of the inhabitants, and the school at Nugra was transferred to Pulsora, which formerly formed part of the jaghire of Her late lamented Highness Majee Sahib Ranawutjee, and whose population is four times that of Nugra. It is hoped the school will flourish there.

The number of girls in the Zenana Schools is ninety-six.

The elementary education that is imparted in these schools, though not very popular with the people, has also no opponents, and the most respectable portion of the community now acknowledge its need.

During the year under review, the girls in the Bora Bakhul Zenana School made considerable progress in Urdu; six girls from this institution, together with nine girls from the City Zenana School, passed a most satisfactory examination, and on the 2nd January 1880, prizes were awarded to them by Mrs. Martin, in the presence of His Highness the Raja Sahib and General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

The febrifuge pills, which were distributed to the villagers through the agency of the school masters, were of great use in relieving the fever-stricken people; 1,128 patients availed themselves of the help and recovered. The return shows that though there were many cases of fever in the villages under this State, yet the mortality was not so great as in other parts of Hindoostan.

The number of vaccinations was 529.

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(Without date.)

From—NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE PATUCK, Agriculturist to Rutlam State,  
To—MIR SHAHAMUT ALI KHAN BAHADOOR, C.S.I., Political Agent, Rutlam.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed to me, I have the honor to submit a report on the experiment carried on in the cultivation of opium, linseed, gram, and wheat on the principles of rational agriculture:

2. At the outset, I must state that the difficulties which lay in the way of my successfully carrying out the experiments were numerous. The soil on which these experiments were made was not *only* poor and thin, so much so that in one portion of the field it was hardly three inches deep, *but* also the water-supply was insufficient; the seeds of wheat, gram, and linseed were sown nearly two months too late in the season; the implements supplied were not those which I was particularly in need of, and the establishment given me was quite inadequate, and consequently I was unable to perform the different agricultural operations in time. I should also not omit to refer to the unparalleled severity of the frost during the last winter. To these may be added the presence of white-ants in the soil, and owing to the close vicinity of the city, and the absence of a strong fence round the field, the inroads of stray cattle and horses, especially of the ownerless and pampered night-thief, the *Shar* (the liberated bull).

3. In spite of all these difficulties, the result was good, nay, in the case of opium, it was all that was and could be desired.

4. During their growth, the healthy, robust and dark-green appearance of all the crops presented a strong contrast to the sickly, weak, and pale-green crops of the same kind standing in the ryots' fields.

5. Wheat and gram were so much destroyed by the cattle that I was unable to find out their actual yield per beegah; however, I must mention here that each seed of wheat produced from fifteen to forty-one ears, and each ear from 25 to 32 grains of wheat, the quantity of wheat sown being at the rate of 10 lb per beegah of 2,401 square yards.

6. The object of sowing linseed was to prepare flax from the stalks of its plants, but owing to certain difficulties, flax was not prepared. I, therefore, simply give here the yield of the seed and stalks per beegah:—

			Limed portion.	Unlimed portion.
Seed	...	...	251 lbs.	175 lbs.
Stalks	...	...	421 „	350 „

7. Both the limed and the unlimed portions received the same kind of culture, and the same kind and quantity of manure, the only difference being that the limed portion received, in addition, 500 lbs. of lime\* per beegah.

8. Opium is the most important crop in Malwa, and I am glad to say the result of my experimental cultivation of it was most successful, at a time when the ryots' crops had been injured by a severe frost; as this circumstance excited a great deal of interest at Rutlam and Indore, a somewhat fuller account of my experiment may be allowed.

9. The soil on which the experiment was carried on was so poor that it had never produced even a fair crop of opium. Again, owing to its insufficient depth, the soil was unfit for opium or any other deep-rooted crop.

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\* The lime used was not pure lime, it was much adulterated with ashes and pieces of partially burnt lime-stone (kunkor).

10. The soil was prepared by a Kirsan for opium before I was given charge of it, and though it had been ploughed seven times with a country plough, it was neither sufficiently deep nor well pulverised; I therefore had to replough it with a mould broad plough and subsoil it with a country plough following in the furrow made by the former. The other operations carried on in preparing the soil are given below in their order.

11. When well prepared for the reception of the seed, the field was divided into two equal plots, one of which received a top dressing of lime\* at the rate of 500 lbs. per beegah.

12. The seed was sown broadcast with the hand, and the seedlings, before they grew about six inches high, were thinned to one per each ninety-one square inches of ground.

13. During their growth the plants in both the plots appeared healthy, robust and dark-green in color, but those in the shallower portions grew yellow, as their roots came in contact with the substratum of mohrum.

14. When the plants were flowering, they were injured, more or less, by the rare visitation of a severe frost. The anthers, instead of dropping off after performing their function, remained attached to the boll (ovary), and wherever they stuck to the bolls, their action caused the unnatural exudation of the sap which appeared in brown spots, and consequently when the bolls were incised, a very small quantity of the sap (crude opium) came out.

15. The injury caused to the opium crops by this frost was very great. My neighbour was able to gather only 3 lbs. per beegah, though in a good season he could have gathered as much as 10 lbs. I, however, was able to gather 7 lbs. from the unlimed plot, and 14 lbs. from the limed one. This must be attributed to the deep cultivation, and the thorough pulverization and manuring which the soil of my field received. The plants of my field were more able to resist the bad influence of the frost than those standing in my neighbour's field.

16. Lime had much to do with the yield of the lime plot. Not only was the yield of this plot twice as much as that of the unlimed plot, and nearly five times as much as that of the Kirsan's field, but it was also of a very superior quality.

17. In the subjoined Tables A, B, and C are given comparative statements of the operations carried on by me and my neighbour, with their cost and the yield of the different plots, with their money value.

18. Before concluding this report, I must state that, taking into consideration the difficulties I had to contend with, the results were on the whole satisfactory; and I have no doubt that in a favourable season, with necessary implements and appliances, the results would have been more satisfactory.

19. For all the warm support and encouragement I met with at your hands in carrying out the experiments, I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of the obligation I am under to you.

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\* This lime was of the same kind as that used for linseed.



TABLE A.

*Statement showing the operations and their cost in the experimental cultivation—unlimed plot.*

Operations.	Cost per beegah of 2,401 square yards.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Three ploughings* with the mould broad plough.	2 4 0	* The soil did not actually receive these three ploughings, but I have substituted them for the seven ploughings with the country plough, which it received at the hands of the ryots before I took charge of it, as the former would have done better work than the latter.
Ploughing with the mould broad plough ...	0 12 0	
Subsoiling with country plough ...	0 12 0	
Levelling ... ..	0 2 0	
Twenty-five cart-loads of manure ...	5 0 0	
Manuring ... ..	0 10 0	
Ploughing in of the manure with the mould broad plough.	0 12 0	
Levelling ... ..	0 2 0	
Making of beds with the mould broad plough.	0 2 0	
Seeds, 3 lbs. ... ..	0 4 5	
Sowing broadcast with the hand and first watering.	1 11 6	
Six subsequent waterings ... ..	5 12 5	
Three thinnings of plants and three hoeings with the khurpee.	1 14 5	
Incising of the bolls and gathering of opium.	4 12 10	
Oil for keeping opium ... ..	0 2 0	
Gathering of bolls ... ..	0 4 5	
Thrashing of bolls ... ..	0 6 0	
Total ...	25 12 0	
Minus value of half the manure left in the soil and half the cost of manuring.	2 13 0	
Add cost of 500 lbs of lime for limed plot and application charge.	3 2 6	
Balance, ...	26 1 6	

TABLE B.

*Statement of operations and their cost in my neighbour's field.*

OPERATIONS.	Cost per beegah of 2,401 square yards.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Seven ploughings with the country plough	5	9	4	The value of half the manure applied is not deducted from the cost here, as its quantity was very small, and consequently the whole of it must have been taken up by the plants.
Levelling three times with pathar ...	0	12	10	
Breaking clod with hand ...	0	2	5	
Seven cart-loads of manure ...	1	6	5	
Manuring ...	0	4	5	
Making of beds with the hand ...	0	6	0	
Seeds, 3 lbs. ...	0	4	5	
Sowing broadcast with the hand and first watering.	1	11	6	
Six subsequent waterings ...	5	12	5	
Three thinnings of the plants and three hoeings with khurpee.	1	14	5	
Incising of bolls and gathering of opium	4	12	10	
Oil for keeping opium ...	0	2	0	
Gathering of bolls ...	0	4	5	
Thrashing of bolls ...	0	6	0	
Total ...	23	13	5	

TABLE C.

*Statement showing the yields, with their money value, of the experimental plots and the Kirsan's field.*

	LIMED PLOT.		UNLIMED PLOT.		RYOTS' FIELD.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	Rs. a. p.
Opium ...	14	72 12 9	7	36 6 9	3	15 9 7
Seed ...	153	7 10 5	98	4 14 5	96	4 12 11
Total ...	...	80 7 2	...	41 5 2	...	20 6 6

Dated Rutlam, January 1880.

From—Members of the Municipal Committee of Rutlam,

To—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General,  
for Central India.

WE beg to approach you with this address, expressive of our feelings of joy on your visit to this College.

The great progress that this State has made under the auspices of the British Government, and chiefly under your beneficent rule, is well known to all. To realise it we have only to compare the past condition of this principality with its present state of prosperity. Rutlam is mainly indebted to you for the great improvement that is now visible in every department of the State—political, financial and educational. The income of the State has doubled; magnificent buildings have been constructed; a garden has been tastefully laid out; lighting and sanitary arrangements have been successfully carried out; and everything that can contribute to the comfort and progress of the people has been achieved.

While everything has been done to promote the public welfare, the long-established usages and customs of the people have been duly respected and preserved. In cases where reform was necessary, changes have been initiated with the least possible disturbance to popular feeling and sentiment. Laws, civil, criminal, and revenue, and regulations for the guidance of tradesmen, have been drawn up in accordance with the ancient practices of the country and conformably to the wishes of the people, as expressed by the opinion of the *Punchayet*, and the State business is now smoothly conducted by the help of these rules.

Among the many improvements effected in the State, the progress of education is chiefly remarkable. This College and the schools established in the various villages, which are wholly supported by the Municipality, are diffusing the blessings of education among the people, who now appreciate the benefits it has bestowed upon them. A large number of boys and girls are now receiving instruction in the State schools, and a taste for knowledge is gradually spreading among the people.

We are especially thankful that the education of His Highness the Raja Sahib has been so successfully completed, and his progress in knowledge has been so marked. His character and general intelligence give much promise of his future excellence as a ruler of the State, and the education that he has received is a guarantee of the success of his rule.

The prosperity of this State would be one of the lasting monuments of your benevolent administration, and we publicly thank the Government of India that selected such a talented and conscientious officer as Your Honour, and our worthy Superintendent, Mir Mahomed Shabamut Ali, C.S.I., to supervise the administration of Central India, and to advance the well-being of this principality.

In conclusion, we beg to assure you that our good wishes and sympathies would follow you wherever you would go. Praying for your long life and prosperity, &c.

## APPENDIX F.

### BHOPAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

Dated Sirdarpoor, 11th May 1880.

From—Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report on the Native States under this Agency.

#### *States.*

- |                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Dhar.                |           |
| 2. Jhabua.              |           |
| 3. Ali Rajpoor.         |           |
| 4. Jobat.               |           |
| 5. Matwar.              |           |
| 6. Kathiwar.            |           |
| 7. Ratanmal.            |           |
| 8. Dahi Dharmrai.       |           |
| 9. Amjhera (including)— |           |
| Digthan                 | } Sindia. |
| Sagore                  |           |
| Piplia                  |           |
| Bag                     |           |
| Bakaner                 |           |
| Manawar                 |           |
| 10. Fitlawad            | } Holkar. |
| 11. Chikalda            |           |

1. *Political.*—During the past year no political event in direct connection with the States under this charge has occurred, but it gives me pleasure to record, with regard to the great political event which is engaging this country for the last two years, that His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar has evinced his loyalty to the Government by offers of such assistance as lay in his power towards the prosecution of the war in Afghanistan, and by the conveyance of his sentiments of sympathy with the Government in the undertaking. His Highness has further given practical proof of his generosity by contributing Rupees 1,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

2. *Crops.*—The equable and sufficient rainfall has resulted in such a harvest as has seldom been equalled, and though some injury was done by the excessive cold in February to the gram crops, still the outturn of cereal produce has been, on the whole, excellent. The December frosts, however, entirely destroyed the tuhar in most parts, and caused considerable damage to both cotton and sugar-cane, while the later cold in February seriously affected the opium, which up to then had given promise of an unusual yield. Prices are steadily falling, and if all the wheat is saved without rain, food will be cheap and plentiful.

3. *Health.*—The public health has been excellent. There have been no epidemic diseases of any kind, and fever has not been at all above the average.

4. *Crime.*—Crime, I regret to say, is not much on the decrease, and homicide is but too common. As regards the northern frontier between Jhabua and Kusalgurh, I am able to give a better report than last year, the energetic Kamdar of Kusalgurh, Narayen Rao Bhikaji, who was till lately the Jhabua Vakil attached to this Agency, having, by his energy, put a considerable check on raids from that side. It seems to be a matter deserving consideration as to how far a restriction might be placed on the indiscriminate carrying of weapons (chiefly bows and arrows) by the Bheel population. It is true that a Bheel's bow and

arrows are a part of himself, but they need not be necessarily so; and if the reason for their carrying them be ostensibly to provide themselves with food, there is no reason why they might not do this equally well by trapping as do the Wagaris and Phansi-pardis in British territory. In a country where liquor is often cheaper than food, and with the habitual addiction of the Bheel to drink, the means of doing injury by the wanton use of bow and arrows should certainly, I think, be taken from him gradually but surely. Nothing is much commoner than for a Bheel, after a drinking-bout (and many of them distil their own liquor at home), to take his bow and arrows and shoot promiscuously at the first person he meets, or into the first spot where he hears a sound. Between the wheat and maize harvests seems to be the time for the Bheel "brave" to go on the war-path, when having nothing else to occupy him, he reverts to his normal savage condition, and practices his native arts of distillery and archery.

5. *Roads*.—Nothing has been done in regard to road extension, but the first two miles from Sirdarpoor as far as Phulgaonri towards Amjhera are now in hand. This will be metalled and bridged, and will be a great boon to the station when completed. It is much to be wished that a permanent metalled road were made from this to Dhar, for in the rainy season Sirdarpoor is quite cut off, elephants being the only means of locomotion.

6. *Forests*.—There is nothing new to say on this head, but a Forest Department properly worked could make this a very paying source of revenue to the States. At present only a nominal conservancy is exercised, and forest wood is terribly wasted.

7. *Vaccination*.—Establishments the same as heretofore. The returns are satisfactory, showing 1,148 cases out of 1,280 as successful. The people too are becoming more reconciled to the practice, though instances occur now and then of opposition on the part of the more ignorant. I have had occasion more than once to confer with the panhayets of towns and villages as a means to overcoming the prejudices of obstructionists.

8. *Dispensaries*.—There have been no additions, the existing ones at

Jhabua,  
Tandla,  
Ranapoor,

Bakhtgarh,  
Amjhera,  
Ali Rajpooor,

Jobat,

doing good work, and being sufficient for the area over which they work. There are others in the Dhar State, and it would be well if Holkar would establish one at Pitalwad in the north, and Chikalda in the south, respectively, and Sindiah in the Manawar and other large towns. The value of these institutions is being more and more appreciated, and the Native Hospital Assistants in charge seem quite to have gained the confidence of the people by their skill and attention. These and the vaccination establishments are under the Civil Surgeon of this Agency, Surgeon-Major Odevaine. This officer on his visiting tour this cold season had opportunities of considerable practice in eye cases, the treatment of which has been a comparatively unknown blessing to the poor

of these districts. The total number of cases treated this year in all the dispensaries are 11,312 against 11,351 the year previous, while deaths are seventy-seven against 264.

9. *Education of Native Chiefs.*—The list in my last year's report showed the following Chiefs from this Agency attending the Rajkumar College at Indore, *viz.*—

Bakhtgurbh,  
Matwar,  
Nimkhera,  
Kali Baori,

Jobat,  
Girwana,  
Kachi Baroda (son of),  
Kanungo of Badnawar (son of),

but of these, the first and the Kachi Baroda pupil have discontinued attendance. It is difficult to account for the feeling which prompts the fathers to invent excuses for not sending their boys to school. Probably the mothers are at the bottom of it. With regard to my own school here which I was establishing when I last reported, there are eleven lads, sons of some of the smaller Thakoors now attending it, and whose progress is very satisfactory. But there is the same difficulty—obstacles to their coming, constant reasons for going home, irregularity in return from their holidays—all indications of little love for learning and of the restless Rajpoot nature. I hope, however, to encourage them to greater punctuality by getting up games for them, such as cricket, rounders, lawn tennis as a relief to study. The boys are good boys, work well, and have made every good progress indeed. They are fortunate too in having good masters.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—Six cases have been settled this year, many of them of long standing.

11. *International cases.*—None have been taken up this year owing to my inability to visit the frontier, but there are but few cases left for disposal.

## CHAPTER II.

### CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

#### DHAR.

12. *Finances.*—Revenue receipts for the current year are shown at Rupees 6,92,394 against Rupees 7,00,138 last year—a decrease of Rupees 7,744, while there is a saving on expenditure of Rupees 21,521, the charges for 1879-80 being Rupees 6,85,365 against Rupees 7,06,886 in 1878-79.

13. *Judicial (Civil and Criminal).*—The character and organization of the Courts is the same, and their working seems to be efficiently carried on. The Administration Report which the Durbar has obligingly furnished shows how fully the time of the Courts must be occupied, but it would be superfluous to go into the details of their working. The prisoners in the criminal jail seem well fed and cared for, if anything rather too much so, and they seem to lead an uncommonly easy life of it. The police have had special attention paid to the improvement of their general efficiency, and have been suitably armed.

14. *Roads*.—There has been no extension of the road system of the State, but existing roads are kept in good order.

15. *Dispensaries*.—There is an improvement generally in the efficiency of these institutions at a distance from Dhar. The total number of patients treated is 9,473 against 9,683 last year.

16. *Education*.—Of the nineteen schools existing last year, one at Bijoor has been closed, while a new one has been opened at Nalcha. The girl's class in the Dhar High School has taken up needle-work, in addition to other instruction, under an efficient mistress. This is a course I have long advised, and its adoption should, I think, prove very useful. Two additional teachers have joined the school from the Poona Deccan College during the year. The Maharaja's liberal support of education is well known, and deserves the success attending it.

### BAKHTGURH.

17. The condition of this Thakoorate continues to improve, and it is gratifying to be able again to record the satisfactory management of it by the Kamdar, Waman Rao, a very able, painstaking, and reliable man. The projected extension of the irrigation scheme mentioned in my last has been completed, and the result is very satisfactory. In addition to this, several new wells have been sunk, and new land is being regularly brought under cultivation throughout the State. The Mandloi's residence is being gradually improved, and from a somewhat ruinous structure is becoming a handsome suitable building. The revenue is steadily improving, and instead of a debt there is now an increasing balance every year. The Thakoor (Mandloi), I am sorry to say, has left the Rajkumar College. He has no love for learning, and on many grounds there is reason to fear for his future. He takes no interest whatever in the management of his State, or in the administration of affairs, his time being chiefly spent among his horses, in games, and with unsuitable associates. It will be a bad day for him and for Bakhtgurbh when he is invested with powers, unless, meantime, some very vast change in his nature and his tastes come about. The revenue returns for the year show—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cash balance at close of 1878-79	...	...	11,334	11	3
Receipts during 1879-80	...	...	48,833	5	7
		Total	60,168	0	10
Expenditure	...	...	46,385	0	8
Credit balance at close of 1879-80	...	...	13,783	0	2

18. *Dispensary*.—The number of cases treated during the year have been 441 against 526 last year. There has been no epidemic, and fever has been at a minimum, consequent on a favorable rainfall and a long healthy cold season.

19. *Education*.—The school at Bakhtgurbh is as good as ever. I promoted the former Head Master, Moonshi Asad Khan, to the Sirdar-

poor School, replacing him by his brother, Abdulla Khan, who is little if at all inferior to his predecessor in attainments and teaching power. The number of pupils is forty-five, of whom fifteen learn English. The Vernacular languages taught are Urdu and Hindi, with occasional Persian, Mahrathi or Gujrathi, as required by a few of the pupils.

### JHABUA.

20. *Crops*.—The general report on crops already given applies to the whole Agency. Excepting opium, cotton, tuhar, and sugar-cane, which all suffered—the three first considerably—from frosts, the season has been almost unexampled. It will be unnecessary, therefore, to touch on this subject again in reporting on other States.

21. *Public Works*.—These are at a stand-still for want of funds with the exception of the old Garhi at Thandla, which has been put in order for the Dewan's occupation, he having transferred his residence thither from Jhabua.

22. *Finances*.—The following shows the financial condition of the State for the year under report:—

#### Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals for		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for	
	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	48,525	22,923	Administration charges	80,540	75,203
Arrears of revenues	4,507	7,140	Khasgi or personal expenses	50,535	44,586
Receipts from all sources	1,06,596	1,29,925		1,31,075	1,19,789
	1,59,628	1,59,988	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
			Arrears of pay due to establishments.	19,833	12,539
Drawn from Amanat	2,586	3,313	Paid to Holkar on account of Thandla, &c.	7,547	10,000
Due on account of Government Loan.	18,750	...	Sahukar's claims	10,149	10,890
Loan from Sahukars	10,563	1,654	Second Instalment of Government Loan.	...	6,250
Arrears of pay due for the current year.	...	17,659			
			Balance at close of year	1,68,604	1,59,468
				22,923	23,146*
Total	1,91,527	1,82,614	Total	1,91,527	1,82,614

The Minister, Dewan Jwalapershad, Rai Bahadoor, is very energetic in his endeavours to improve the condition of the State, and to this end he has removed to Thandla the whole revenue management of which he has taken under his own charge. He hopes by this means (*i.e.*, from these revenues) to pay off the State debts in time, but he has many difficulties to contend with and does not get from the Chief the support he has a right to expect.

\* Promissory Notes from Sahukars, recoverable.



23. *Dispensaries.*—The working of these institutions is very satisfactory, and the Native Doctors in charge at Jhabua, Thandla, and Ranapoor, respectively, do their work zealously and well.

24. *Education.*—The four schools at Jhabua, Ranapoor, Rambhapoor, and Thandla give a fair class of instruction, but the impecuniosity of the State, and the circumstance of no fees being paid by pupils, make the maintenance of these schools in a decently efficient condition, no easy matter. The class of education is, perhaps, equal to the requirements of the people.

#### ALI RAJPOOR.

25. *Finances.*—These are in an unsatisfactory condition, but measures have been adopted to curtail the expenditure very considerably, and by this means and with a few favorable seasons to make up for past bad ones, it is hoped things will mend. The following statement will show the financial condition of the State at the close of the current year:—

RECEIPTS.	Actuals for		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for	
	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80
	Rs.	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year ...	164	214	Administration charges ...	57,889	63,971
Receipts from all sources ...	69,354	75,675	Khasgi (limited to) ...	18,303	17,791
	69,518	75,889		75,692	81,762
			Extraordinary.		
			NIL.		
Drawn from Amanat to make up deficit.	6,368	10,466	Balance at close of year ...	214	4,593
Total ...	75,886	86,355	Total ...	75,906	86,355

Measures are being adopted to encourage the people to cultivate the land more carefully and to sink wells, which the nature of the soil and the nearness of water to the surface should render easy.

26. *Dispensaries.*—The one dispensary at Rajpoor itself works well. The building erected for the purpose is well adapted to its requirements, and is the best in the Agency.

27. *Schools.*—There are five schools, *viz.*, at Rajpoor, Nanpur, Khatali, Chandpoor, and Chaktala. The first is a very good school, well furnished with books, maps, &c., and the building itself is an exceptionally fine one for a small State. The masters are clever, the education good, the attendance large, and the pupils intelligent. The number of pupils is 132 against 133 last year, showing a decrease of one. The aggregate attendance at the four smaller schools is thirty-five.

#### Mathwar.

28. A small State lying on the Nerbudda to the south-west and under the management of the Dewan of Ali Rajpoor. The young Rana is at the Rajkumar College, Indore, and gives fair promise.

*Financial state.*

				<i>Rs.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1879	...	...	...	3,697
Receipts during the year	...	...	...	3,887
		Total	...	<u>7,554</u>
				<i>Rs.</i>
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	3,477	...
Liquidation of debts	...	...	1,121	4,598
Balance at close of 1879-80	...	...	...	<u>3,256</u>

The State has been cleared of debt during the year.

## JOBUT.

29. I had occasion to remove the late Kamdār in June last year, he having proved unequal to his responsibilities. The new Kamdar, Damodar Pant, is a man of considerable experience, and shows an interest in the development of the State, which will, I hope, ere long bear fruit. The debts incurred by the present Rana's father are a terrible millstone round the neck of the State. A curtailment of establishments and reduction in State expenditure is in progress, and this, with the introduction of a better class of cultivators and the extension of opium cultivation—a thing at present almost unknown, but of which the land is in many places well capable—will work a change for the better in the condition of the State finances. The population, however, influenced by their patels are a wild lawless lot and difficult to manage.

*Financial state.*

				<i>Rs.</i>
Cash balance at close of 1878-79	...	...	...	1,459
Receipts during the year 1879-80	...	...	...	15,300
		Total	...	<u>16,759</u>

*Expenditure.*

				<i>Rs.</i>
Ordinary	...	...	...	15,470
Payment of debts	...	...	...	622
Extraordinary—Funeral obsequies of Rani Surajkoer	888	...	...	...
				<u>16,980</u>
Excess of expenditure, borrowed from deposits	...	...	...	<u>221</u>

30. *Schools.*—The school has much improved under the present Kamdar, who, himself well educated, shows an interest in this as in all other matters. The boys had made a great start since I examined them in the previous year.

31. *Dispensaries.*—The one dispensary in this State at Ghora does good work. I hope yet to induce the Thakoor of Bori (Jhabua), whose State adjoins, and whose subjects should share in its advantages, to bear a share in its support.

Owing to its comparative healthiness, it is in contemplation to gradually remove the seat of management from Jobut to Ghora about two miles distant. This could be done at but little cost, and the advantage from a sanitary point would be undeniable.

#### RATANMAL AND KATHIWARA.

32. There is nothing particular to report regarding the condition of these two little Thakoorates on the western border of this Agency. The son born to the widow of the Thakoor of Ratanmal, as reported by me last year, has been recognised as heir to the *gadi*, and his succession confirmed by the Government of India.

*Schools*.—One small school in Kathiwarā. None in Ratanmal.

#### AMJHERA (GWALIOR).

33. There is nothing particular to report connected with this Naib Subhat. The same remarks regarding public health, crops, &c., apply to this as to other portions of the charge.

34. *Schools*.—The Jaghiredar of Dasai has established a school in that town, an example which I hope will be followed.

35. *Dispensaries*.—One at Amjhera itself, the head-quarters of the Naib Subhat. This is working well. The other large towns are, jaghir, *viz.*, Bag, Bakaner, Digthan, Sagore, Piplia, Dasai, and in these we can hardly expect to find dispensaries, but one at Manawar (khalsa) in Nimar is much needed, and I am in correspondence regarding it. This place is one of the worst centres of cholera in the Agency.

#### CHIKALDA AND PITLAWAD (INDORE).

36. Nothing to report. Matters connected with the exchange between Thandla (Jhabua) and Pitlawad (Indore) *in statu quo*.

#### 37. GUARANTEED BHOOMIAS.

- |                |  |                    |
|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Nimkhera.   |  | 3. Bara Barkhera.  |
| 2. Kali Baori. |  | 4. Chota Barkhera. |

(1.) *Nimkhera*.—The Bhoomio Dariyao Sing is still at the Rajkumar College at Indore. He is by no means a promising youth which is about the best that can be said of him. His brother attends this Agency School. *Par nobile fratrum*. Laelman Rao, Kamdar, manages the State well, and its condition, financial and agricultural, is improving yearly.

(2.) *Kali Baori*.—The Chief's uncle, Moti Sing, who had the management of the Bhoomiat, died during the year, and has been succeeded in its management by his son, Baka Sing, who does satisfactorily. The Bhoomia, Sher Sing, is still at the Indore Rajkumar College as a pupil.

(3.) *Barkhera (Bara and Chota)*.—Of these I have nothing to report.

## CHAPTER III.—LOCAL.

## JUDICIAL.

38. *Civil suits*.—None.

39. *Criminal cases*.—The subjoined statement shows twenty-nine adjudicated this year, against forty-one last year, the number of persons charged being forty-one against fifty-five. Homicidal cases are equal in number to those of last year.

There have been no cases of capital punishment this year. Corporal punishment three cases.

The average duration of each criminal case was 1·88 days.

Nature of offence.				No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempt	...	...	...	6	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary	...	...	...	5	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18	21
Total				29	41

There have been no appeals.

40. *Police*.—There is no change in the numbers, organization or equipment of Police, as compared with last year's Report. The Police are numerically insufficient.

41. *Jail (Statistics)*. Name of jail—Sirdarpore.

The health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

*Detail of Prisoners.*

Remaining at close of 1878-79	...	...	...	22
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	45
				67
Discharged or transferred	...	...	38	
Died	...	...	1	
				39
Remaining at close of 1879-80	...	...	...	28

*Charges.*

				<i>Rs.</i>
Rations and contingencies	...	...	...	1,177
Darogah	...	...	...	84
Clothing of prisoners	...	...	...	128
Total				1,389
Annual average cost per prisoner	...	...	...	48·58
Daily average of prisoners	...	...	...	28 59
				1c

50. *Traffic.*—Malwa and Guzerat Road :—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORT.			TOTAL.	
	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.
Malwa and Guzerat Road...	3,130	6,144	9,274	872	306	1,178	4,002	6,450

## CHAPTER VII.

51. *Military.*—Malwa Bheel Corps Return showing strength of regiment from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880 :—

Head-quarter's daily average strength	...	...	345
Do. do. do. sick	...	...	12'09
Remaining on 31st March 1879	...	...	15
Admitted during the year	...	...	384
Total treated	...	...	399
Discharged	...	...	386
Died in hospital	...	...	2
Died out of hospital	...	...	4
Remaining on 31st March 1880	...	...	11

## CHAPTER VIII.

52. *Boundary Settlements.*—Six cases have been settled this year, and many more would have been but for duties which called me to parts of the Agency distant from the scene of the disputes.

53. *Dispensaries in Native States*—

## STATEMENT.

STATES.		No. of admissions.	No. of deaths.	No. of vaccination.	Cost.
					Rs.
Jhabua (including Thandla and Ranapoor).		7,938	55	1,214	2,328
Ali Rajpooor	...	1,654	11		1,707
Bakhtgarh...	...	441	5		1,066
Amjhera	...	427	1		723
Jobut	...	852	5		461
TOTAL	...	11,312	77	1,214	6,285

54. *Jails in Native States—*

## STATEMENT.

STATES.					Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.
Dhar	...	...	...	...	401	356	7
Jhabua	...	...	...	...	343	193	7
Rajpooor	...	...	...	...	149	139	...
Jobut	...	...	...	...	167	22	1
Amjhera	...	...	...	...	264	4	2
TOTAL					1,324	714	17

55. No instances of the offence contemplated in Circular No. 1268P. of 22nd January 1871 have been reported, nor is there reason to believe that such traffic exists to any appreciable extent.

## APPENDIX I.

*[Referred to in para. 49 of Bhopawar Agency Report.]*

MEMORANDUM OF WORKS DONE DURING 1879-80, ON THE PORTION OF MHOW AND NEEMUCH ROAD PASSING THROUGH THE DHAR AND SAGORE DISTRICTS.

*Dhar Road Estimate No. 52 of 1879-80.*

For repairs and maintenance of Dhar Branch Road consisting of thirty miles.

The whole of the road was maintained in proper order during the year by Maintenance Establishment. On the 6th mile metal was laid and consolidated during the rains.

*Estimate No. 302 of 1879-80.*

Collecting moorum metal for the annual renewal of 1880-81 for certain miles of the Dhar Branch Road.

Metal has been collected for the following miles :—

5th mile, 8th mile, and half of 10th mile.

*Estimate No. 49 of 1879-80.*

Maintaining in repairs 20th mile of the Mhow and Neemuch Road.

The 20th mile of the road was maintained by Maintenance Establishment during the year, and several of the culverts were repaired.

Five thousand, five hundred cubic feet of metal, and 16,000 cubic feet of sand collected and the road repaired.

*Estimate No. 81 of 1879-80.*

Collecting road metal for renewal, coat on Mhow and Neemuch Road.

Sand and metal for the following miles have been collected to give three inches coat:—

For miles 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, and 20.

---

No. 747, dated Mhow, 12th May 1880.

*Endorsed by Executive Engineer, Mhow Division.*

Forwarded to the Political Agent at Sirdarpoor, as requested in his No. 213 of the 4th current.

## APPENDIX G.

No. 240, dated Manpur Agency, 30th June 1880.

From—PUNDIT SUROOP NARAIN, C.I.E., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Manpur,

To—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the administration of the territories under the charge of this Agency for the year 1879-80.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The year proved favorable for both health and agriculture. No epidemic prevailed, and the rains were abundant and seasonable.

The khureef crops (mukka and jowari) had yielded a plentiful harvest, and the rubbee (wheat and gram) fully came up to the average.

The only cereal that suffered was the toor, which was injured more or less by frost. Had opium turned out so well as it began, the last hope of the cultivator would have been realized. But though much injury was caused to opium crops by the unusual heat of March, the early sown fields had escaped with less injury, and the area of cultivation being larger, the estimate, for the whole country, of the quantity actually produced is not very much below that yielded last year.

Some distress amongst the poorer classes was unavoidable. They had begun the year with scanty means owing to the previous year's scarcity and high prices. They lived as well as they could for the first three months of the year, but the rains having stopped their dealings in wood and grass, they felt some difficulty to go on after the khureef crops had been sown. But when these were harvested, scarcity with them turned into plenty, and they had enough to eat and to spare.

It is satisfactory to note that the financial condition of all the districts under this Agency had improved during the year under review. This improvement was most marked in Barwani, the revenue of which for the year had increased by upwards of Rupees 20,000 as compared with that of the past year. The cash balance in the State Treasury was large enough to justify an offer of investing Rupees 50,000 in Government paper. The surplus revenue of Bagond was Rupees 4,200 against Rupees 3,200 in 1878-79, and the collections of Manpur exceeded Rupees 10,000.

In regard to communications, it may be noted that the second-half or the Indore portion of the Dholkoonda Ghât was improved during the year, and the pass is now open for loaded pack animals seeking direct communication between Manpur and the districts of Bagond, Mahesur, &c., down the Vindhya range. Good progress has also been made in



the making of the Manpur and Dhar Road. All masonry works required on this line, including a large and substantial causeway on the river Karum, have been finished, and it is hoped that, with necessary annual repairs to the roadway, the line will, in future, be in a condition to remain open for wheeled carriage throughout the year.

The different local roads in Manpur were also not neglected.

Seven boundary disputes to be detailed in the sequel were settled and demarcated.

#### I.—MANPUR PERGUNNAH (BRITISH TERRITORY).

THE health of the district during the year was good. It also enjoyed total immunity from epidemics. Fevers as usual, however, prevailed from September to November.

The only classes who required assistance in the way of food advances between the sowing and reaping of the khureef crops were the poor Bheels and day-laborers. Arrangements were made for these to get such advances from the grain-dealers in Manpur, and the khureef crops proving plentiful, the advances made were repaid by all without difficulty. The winter crops also turned out good, though not as plentiful as the khureef.

All went on well with the ryots throughout the year excepting the opium crops, the prospects of which seemed fair in the beginning, but their outturn was below the average, the estimate of the total average yield being from ten to twelve annas.

The old Kamashdar, Damodar Punt, having been transferred as a Kamdar to the Jobut State under the Bheel Agent, Sirdarpoor, he was succeeded by Ramkishan Punt, Serishtadar of the Deputy Bheel Agent's Office, the change taking effect from the 1st September 1879.

In the beginning of February last the district was visited by Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

## •REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the district for the year 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79 :—

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	EXPENDITURE.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>			<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>		
Settled villages ...	3,304	3,299	Establishment ...	1,149	1,144
Unsettled villages ...	1,452	1,659			
Miscellaneous (water-rate)	421	398	<b>STAMPS.</b>		
	5,178	5,356	Discount to licensed vendor	22	14
<b>SAYER AND MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
Forests ...	1,528	1,954	Repairs to Government buildings.	163	428
Mangoes ..	10	107	Repairs to Government roads.	600	682
Rent of grass land ...	238	243	Construction and repairs of wells.	1,701	1,687
	1,776	2,304		2,464	2,797
<b>ABKARI.</b>			<b>LAW AND JUSTICE.</b>		
Liquor ...	1,816	1,791	Establishment ...	1,149	1,144
Opium ...	159	162	Prisoners ...	363	323
	1,975	1,953		1,512	1,467
<b>STAMPS.</b>			Education ...	1,111	1,062
Stamps ...	795	502	Miscellaneous ...	...	15
<b>LAW AND JUSTICE.</b>					
Fines ...	129	132			
Unclaimed property ...	38	21			
	167	153	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>6,499</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>10,268</b>	Cash remitted to Indore Treasury.	2,000	4,500
<b>Balance ...</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>3,761</b>	Balance ...	3,760	3,030
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>12,018</b>	<b>14,029</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>12,018</b>	<b>14,029</b>

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total revenue was Rupees 10,268 against Rupees 9,891 for 1878-79, showing an increase of Rupees 377. The principal items of increase are under land revenue and forests.

The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 6,499 as compared with Rupees 6,258 in 1878-79.

## AGRICULTURE.

The following table illustrates agricultural results during the last year as compared with that in 1878-79 :—

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.						ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF CROPS.					
1878-79.			1879-80.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
4,750	2,883	7,633	5,701	1,070	7,761	6,636	4,140	10,776	16,819	3,983	20,836

The average rainfall during the year was 45·90 inches against 47·8 inches in 1878-79.

The heaviest falls were in August and September instead of in July and August. When the time for sowing opium came in October, the ground was still moist. Some people hesitated and sowing later, the time for gathering in the juice for them was retarded also. The unusual heat of March tended to dry up the pods, and hence shorter yield in those fields.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount expended on this head during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,796, out of this Rupees 428 were spent in repairing Government buildings, and the balance Rupees 2,368 laid out as follows :—

*1st.—Repairs to roads.*

					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Construction of a culvert No. I on the Rampoor-Kolani road	...	...	...	...	67 15 6
Do. do. No. II	do.	do.	...	...	34 9 0
Do. do. No. III	do.	do.	...	...	74 11 0
Do. do. No. IV	do.	do.	...	...	57 13 6
Do. do. No. V	do.	do.	...	...	49 1 6
Do. causeway No. I	do.	do.	...	...	62 13 0
Do. do. No. II	do.	do.	...	...	79 4 9
Do. do. No. III	do.	do.	...	...	9 14 6
Repairs to Manpur, Sirpur, and Kolani road	...	...	...	...	54 1 9
Do. Rampoor-Kolani road	...	...	...	...	42 6 0
Do. Manpur and Sejgurh road	...	...	...	...	54 12 6
Do. do. and Oondwah road	...	...	...	...	94 15 6
					<hr/> 682 6 6 <hr/>

*2nd.—Construction, repairing, and deepening of wells.*

		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Completing Nadir Rajpoot's well at Kolani	...	284 10 3
Construction of a well for Pema Mala of Rampoor	...	580 8 9
Do. do. Oonkar Balai Kolani...	...	623 3 9
Digging of a well at Sejgurh for Fukeera Bheel...	...	28 10 6
Repairing a well in the Manpur village	...	10 12 0
Deepening of the well of Dewa Bhichar of Sirpur	...	53 3 0
Do. do. do. Anunda Jat do.	...	20 0 0
Do. do. do. Patail Putwari of Rampoor	...	85 9 6
		<hr/> 1,686 9 9 <hr/>

So that during the year under report two new wells at Rampoor and Kolani were constructed for Government as stated in the above statement. Besides these the people made two masonry and six kutchha wells at their own cost.

## EDUCATION.

The following table shows the number of schools and the attendance of boys therein during the year under report as compared with 1878-79:—

	No. of Schools.		Average Attendance.		Cost.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Manpur	1	1	62.	52.3	1,148 12 6	1,228 3 0
Sirpur	1	1	10.5	6.75		
Khurdu	1	1	18.	18		
Kolani	1	1	8.	5.5		
Total	4	4	98.5	81.83	1,148 12 6	1,228 3 0

In the Manpur School the attendance in the different classes was as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
English Class...	17.	15.
Hindee „ ...	43.	41.
Urdu „ ...	19.5	17.
Night „ ...	19.	8.5
	<hr/> 98.5 <hr/>	<hr/> 81.5 <hr/>

During the year three boys of the Manpur School presented themselves for the April examination held at the Residency College, Indore. One of them, Gopall Rao, passed in the 3rd class.

#### DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Manpur Dispensary during 1879-80 was 2,159 as compared with 1,950 in 1878-79.

Ninety-six children were successfully vaccinated during the year under report against 172 in 1878-79.

#### JUDICIAL.

*Civil Justice.*—Eighty-nine civil suits, involving claims of Rupees 2,065-1, were disposed of during the year under review as compared with 109 cases in 1878-79.

The amount realized in execution of decrees and paid to the judgment-creditors amounted to Rupees 358-3-6 against Rupees 455-5-3 in 1878-79. The decrease being due to the suspension of decrees against poorer classes.

*Criminal Justice.*—Ninety-five criminal cases, involving 159 persons, were adjudicated during 1879-80, as compared with sixty-eight cases and ninety-two persons tried in 1878-79.

#### LOCAL FUNDS.

The following table shows the condition of the Local Funds for 1879-80:—

	Balance at the beginning of 1879-80.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at the end of 1879- 80.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
School Fund ...	99	111	210	76	131
Road Fund ..	163	119	282	135	147
Municipal Fund ...	75	160	235	128	107
Total ...	337	390	727	339	388

#### II.—BARWANI STATE.

The financial condition of the State has greatly improved during the year under review as will appear from the subjoined statement. This

is due to the continued care and untiring energy of the Minister, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Nujuf Khan :—

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	EXPENDITURE.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	41,559	51,610	Land revenue ...	5,656	5,711
Sayer and miscellaneous ...	5,704	7,060	Public Works ..	10,932	15,103
Abkari ..	14,271	15,810	Law and Justice .	9,727	9,310
Customs ...	27,791	33,574	Customs ...	2,438	2,949
Law and Justice ...	5,899	8,042	Police ...	16,832	16,993
Miscellaneous ...	6,394	7,118	Education ..	3,619	4,061
Interest on Government			Political charges ...	6,553	6,697
Promissory notes ...	4,900	5,000	Pensions and charitable		
			allowances ...	2,760	3,415
			State charges ...	22,871	23,471
			Miscellaneous ...	7,933	5,022
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,06,518</b>	<b>1,28,214</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>89,321</b>	<b>92,732</b>

It will be observed that the revenue increased by Rupees 21,696 in the year under report. The items of increase are—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	10,052
Sayer and miscellaneous...	1,356
Abkari ...	1,538
Customs ...	5,783
Law and Justice ...	2,143
Miscellaneous ...	824
	<u>21,696</u>

The increase in Land revenue was due principally to the operation of a new land settlement made in some of the districts.

The increase in customs was due partly to large exportation of surplus grains to foreign territory, and partly to the new forest arrangements introduced during the year under report.

The remaining items of increase are usual and call for no explanation.

**JUDICIAL.**

*Civil.*—Five hundred and three cases involving claims of Rupees 29,232-4-3 were disposed of, against 576 cases valued at Rupees 39,455-13-2 in 1878-79.

*Criminal.*—One hundred and sixty cases with 357 offenders were disposed of during the year as compared with 169 cases with 322 accused in 1878-79.

There were 115 cases of theft, in which Rupees 7,018-3-6 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered was only Rupees 650-12-9 in 1879-80. The continued unfavorableness of this result, and the absence of effective police arrangements, have been noticed to the Minister.

#### RAINFALL AND AGRICULTURE.

Owing to seasonable rains the kharif and rabi crops were abundant, and the outturn above the average.

The average rainfall during the year was twenty-seven inches against thirty-eight inches in the preceding year.

#### EDUCATION.

The subjoined statement will show the results of the year under notice under this heading:—

	No. of SCHOOLS.			Average attendance.	Cost.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
					Rs.
Barwani, ... ..	3	1	4	192.58	2,598
Rajpooor ... ..	1	1	2	96.15	642
Jalgaone ... ..	2	...	2	15.50	281
Districts ... ..	5	...	5	104.58	540
Total ... ..	11	2	13	409.11	4,061

The average attendance was better by 31.47 compared to that in 1878-79.

Three boys from the Barwani English School appeared at the April examination held at the Residency College, Indore. Of these one, by name Balkishen, passed in the 2nd class, and received the Dewas scholarship of Rupees 6 per mensem.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Dispensaries.*—Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-six patients were treated in the State Dispensaries in 1879-80 against 5,431 in the preceding year.

*Vaccination.*—Two hundred and four children were vaccinated during the year against 176 in 1878-79.

*Public health.*—The health of the district was good throughout the year under report.

III.—JAMNIA BHUMIAT (*under management.*)

The subjoined statement shows the revenue and expenditure of this estate for the year under review :—

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	EXPENDITURE.	1878-79.	1879-80.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	8,408	8,680	Land revenue ...	1,203	1,228
Sayer and miscellaneous ...	315	212	Public Works ...	2,143	3,098
Abkari ...	149	179	Law and Justice ...	1,263	1,328
Customs ...	586	772	Political charges (tan-		
Law and Justice ...	176	236	kas) ...	1,969	1,969
Miscellaneous, including					
tankas ...	5,287	5,157	Estate charges ...	2,450	3,050
			Miscellaneous ...	2,267	2,325
	14,921	15,236			
<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
Tuccavee advances re-					
covered ...	391	329			
Total ...	15,312	15,565	Total	11,295	12,998
Balance ...	10,015	14,033	Balance, including Pro-	14,032	16,600
			missory Notes ...		
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,327	29,598	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,327	29,598

It will be observed that the finances of the estate were in a satisfactory condition, the surplus of the year's revenue amounting to upwards of Rupces 2,500.

The large increase of expenditure under Public Works compared to past year was due to the erection of lines for the police, and the completion of the Manpur and Dhar Road falling within the estate.

*Judicial.*—Forty-four civil suits and forty-seven criminal cases were decided against twenty-five and thirty, respectively, in the previous year.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall was 37·95 inches against 39·6 in 1878-79. It was seasonable, and the yield of the grain crops abundant, being above the average.

*Education.*—An experimental Hindu School has been opened at Koonjrode, the head-quarters of the Bhurmia; seven boys were borne on the roll during the year under notice.

*Public health.*—The health of the district was good.

*Vaccination.*—Twenty-four children were successfully vaccinated during the past year against twenty in 1878-79.

*Boundary dispute.*—The boundary between Chuna Bhati (Jamnia) and Nai Baroda, Pergunnah Dikthan (Gwalior), was laid down and masonry pillars erected. This completed the demarcation of what is generally known as the forty-seven Para case.



## IV.—THE BHUMIAS.

BHUMIAS OF BHARUDPURA, KOTHIDE, AND CHIKTIABAR (*under management.*)

Relief measures adopted for the Bheels of these districts during the two preceding years had to be continued during that under review. The poverty of the people and the embarrassments of the estates requiring external aid, advances of grain were made to those requiring them from the stock purchased by loans, including one of Rupees 1,000 from the Residency Dharmsalla Fund. All these advances were repaid by the people from the abundant outturn of their crops during the year under notice, and all loans, excepting Rupees 500 due to the said Dharmsalla Fund, have been repaid.

The debts of these estates are being paid up, though not as speedily as was at first expected. This arises partly from past bad seasons, and partly from the income of the estates having fallen off in consequence of the diversion of the opium traffic from the Manpur and Sciudwah road; these estates were sharers in the road dues (now stopped) derived from such traffic. Of the total aggregate liabilities amounting to over Rupees 7,000, nearly Rupees 5,000 has been liquidated during the past four years of our administration.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the estates for the year under notice as compared with those of 1878-79. The statements of debts paid and the balance still due is also put down :—

## I.—BHARUDPURA.

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	CHARGES.	1878 79.	1879-80.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	1,296	1,188	Bhumias' allowances ...	835	840
Grass ...	316	259	Karkoon and sepoy ...	518	518
Tanka from Dhar ...	501	501	Tanka to Dhar, &c. ...	477	524
Customs ...	283	53	Miscellaneous ...	358	231
Miscellaneous ...	328	455			
	2,724	2,456		2,188	2,113
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ..	16	9	Old debts paid ...	321	511
Loans for relief measures	929	3,193	Payments of loans ..	985	2,863
Total ...	3,669	5,658	Total ..	3,494	5,487
Balance ..	2	177	Balance ...	177	348
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,671	5,835	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,671	5,835

## II.—KOTHIDE.

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	210	227	Bhumias allowance ...	300	300
Customs ...	229	113	Karkoon and sepoy ...	114	114
Tanka from Indore ...	352	...	Miscellaneous ...	88	125
Miscellaneous ...	260	335	Tanka to Dhar Durbar ...	200	87
	1,051	675		702	626
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	12	10	Old debts paid ...	175	...
			Marriage expenses of Bhumia's sister and brother.	190	60
Total ...	1,063	685	Total ...	1,067	686
Balance ...	8	4	Balance ...	4	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,071	689	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,071	689

## III.—CHIKTIABAR.

RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	454	512	Bhumia's allowance ...	300	300
Miscellaneous ...	254	145	Karkoon and sepoy ...	114	114
	708	657	Miscellaneous ...	85	66
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	91	8	Old debts paid ...	300	232
Total ...	799	665	Total ...	799	712
Balance ...	...	1	Balance ...	1	...
Amount overdrawn ...	1	46			
GRAND TOTAL ...	800	712	GRAND TOTAL ...	800	712

## DEBTS.

			Paid in 1879-80.	Balance remain- ed to be paid.
			<i>Rs.</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
Bharudpura ...	...	...	521 6 0	1,175 4 0
Kothide ...	...	...	.....	658 0 0
Chiktiabar ...	...	...	232 0 6	610 3 0
Total ..			753 6 6	2,443 7 0

BHUMIAS OF RAJGURH AND GARHI.

The conduct of these petty Chiefs and the inhabitants within their estates was good.

V.—BAGAUD PERGUNNAH (DEWAS)—*Under British Management.*

*Revenue and expenditure.*—The statement noted below will show the financial condition of this district during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year :—

RECEIPTS.		1878-79.	1879-80.	EXPENDITURE.		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	...	2,560	2,728	Land revenue	..	633	631
Abkari	...	952	861	Public Works	...	220	20
Forests	...	1,275	2,248	Law and Justice	...	786	694
Law and Justice	...	276	396	Education	...	96	96
Miscellaneous	...	1	1	Miscellaneous	...	37	493
TOTAL	...	5,064	6,234	Total	...	1,772	1,937

The total revenue increased by Rupees 1,170. The principal increase was under forests amounting to Rupees 973, and was due to the exportation of wood for railway purposes.

The total expenditure was Rupees 1,937 as compared with Rupees 1,772 in 1878-79. The surplus of revenue to be divided amongst the two Chiefs of Dewas was Rupees 4,297 against Rupees 3,292 in the preceding year.

JUDICIAL.

*Civil.*—Seventy-one civil suits valued at Rupees 2,822-10-3 were settled during the year under report against Rupees 32 in 1878-79, involving claims of Rupees 1,400-7-1.

*Criminal.*—Forty-nine cases were disposed of against forty in 1878-79. The number of persons charged was ninety-two. Of these forty-two were convicted and the remainder discharged.

Property worth about Rupees 164 was stolen in five cases of theft during the year under notice, of which none was recovered.

POPULATION.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1878-79	...	...	...	1,114	998	1,449	3,561
1879 80	...	...	...	1,142	1,031	1,483	3,656
Difference				+28	+33	+34	+95

## AGRICULTURAL RESULTS.

*Land under cultivation.*

		1878-79.	1879-80.
		B. B.	B. B.
Khureef	...	9,699 0	10,614 19
Rubbee	...	823 8	1,173 3½
TOTAL	..	10,522 8	11,788 2½

*Outturn.*

		1878-79.	1879 80.
		Mds.	Mds. of 40 seers.
Khureef	..	13,049	22,986½
Rubbee	...	1,581	3,035½
TOTAL	...	14,630	26,022

*Schools.*

				No. of boys.		Average attendance.	
				1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Padlia	...	...	...	15	12	6.25	8
Methawan	...	...	...	7	6	3.2	4
Total				22	18	9.27	12

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall was 31.9 inches against 36.3 inches in 1878-79.

*Boundary disputes.*—Six boundary disputes as per margin were settled by a punchayat agreed to by the parties, but the Indore Durbar being dissatisfied appealed.

Mouza Baitee (Bagaud) versus

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mogergaon. | } Pergunnah Indore. |
| 2. Suslia.    |                     |
| 3. Bhekria.   |                     |
| 4. Athwan.    |                     |
| 5. Dankoowa.  |                     |
| 6. Welaitee.  |                     |

The settlement was confirmed by the Agent, Governor-General, and the appeal dismissed. Boundary pillars have since been erected on the settled line.

*Public health.*—The health of the district was good during the year under notice.

## VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

*Traffic.*—Six hundred and sixty chests of opium passed over this road from the Dhar scale, the amount of road dues realized being Rupees 2,392-8, which was credited to the Road Fund under circumstances separately reported in my No. 48 of 10th February 1880.

The total value of traffic over this line in 1879-80 amounted to Rupees 16,74,139 against Rupees 25,21,420 in 1878-79. The decrease arising from less opium having passed on the line. The traffic in grains and other goods greatly exceeded that of past year.

*Road Fund.*—The condition of the Road Fund is as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April	...	...	1,903	3	6
Receipts during the year 1879-80	...	...	7,285	15	4
		Total	9,189	2	10
Expenditure during 1879-80	...	...	6,119	1	7
		Balance	3,070	1	3

*Judicial.*—Seventeen civil suits were decided during the year against nineteen in 1878-79.

Twenty-seven criminal cases with forty-one offenders were disposed of during the year against twenty-three with thirty-nine persons in 1878-79.

In five cases of theft and highway robbery property worth Rupees 329-15-9 was stolen, of which Rupees 141 worth was recovered.

*Dispensary.*—Nine hundred and thirty-five cases were treated in the Khulhat Dispensary against 1,010 in the previous year.

## VII.—HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

There is nothing particular to notice in regard to these districts.

## APPENDIX H.

No. 227, dated Goona, 15th May 1880.

From—CAPTAIN H. A. VINCENT, Officiating Political Assistant, Goona,

To—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the district under my supervision.

Major H. M. Buller, 1st Central India Horse, relieved Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Central India Horse, as Political Assistant in October 1879, and I relieved Major Buller on the 6th January 1880.

*Health—Crops—Monsoon.*—During the past year the health of the district has been good; the harvests, as a rule, most abundant. In the Chachaora district, however, neither the opium nor wheat crops have been satisfactory. The monsoon was a good one: 33 inches of rain fell.

*Crime.*—Cattle-stealing is still prevalent in all the districts round. The cases pending are numerous, and are generally difficult to settle, as the native officials usually endeavour to screen the offenders. A fakir was murdered at Rotiai on the 17th March. His skull evidently having been smashed by a stone when he was asleep. No clue either to the murderer or the identity of the murdered man could be discovered.

The bullock trains have been twice robbed during the past year, and about £300 worth of property stolen. These robberies, in one case certainly, are partly due to the careless way in which the sepoys at the different chowkis perform their duties.

One case of dacoity occurred on the road between Dhanaoda and Goona. Two of the offenders have been brought to justice.

### NATIVE STATES.

*Ragugurh.*—I visited the Chief, Jaimandal Singh, in March. He is a most courtly and agreeable old Rajpoot. His debts have been nearly all paid off. The State is fairly managed, but business matters are not properly attended to, and great delay occurs in all cases in which this State is concerned.

*Garha.*—The Chief, Bijey Singh, has been very ill. I visited Garha in March, but did not see him. I am informed he is better. He is not in debt, and manages his revenues with success. This State is most difficult to deal with. It is almost impossible to get a straightforward answer from them, unless it suits them to give it. This is, I believe, greatly the fault of the Dewan, Dowlat Ram, who excuses himself on the score of the Chief's illness.

*Parone.*—Raja Man Singh is in good health, and his finances are in a satisfactory condition. His only son, K. Gajandar Singh, is a very fine boy of about eleven years of age, fond of riding and shooting, and appears to be intelligent. Business matters are conducted much more satisfactorily in this State than in Ragugurh or Garha.

*Sirsi.*—The Chief is a minor, the State is managed by his uncle, Chandra Ban. I have not yet visited Sirsi. The State is poor, but not in debt.

*Umri.*—The Chief, Mohkam Singh, is a very old and feeble man. The State is poor and sparsely inhabited. There is no water in the ground, and wells cannot be made of use.

*Bhadowra.*—The Chief appears to be a well-disposed youth, and manages his State very fairly.

*Dhanaoda.*—The Thakoor, Bhim Singh, is well-disposed but indolent, and without any active pursuits. Under the arrangement made by Risaldar-Major Gopal Singh, 2nd Central India House, his debts are being paid off most satisfactorily.

*Bajrangurh.*—This Subahat of Gwalior is still under Subah Waman Rao, who appears to be an able man. He has promised to remedy the slack way in which the road-sepoys perform their duty.

### POST OFFICE.

*Post.*—The mails are carried by runners. The service is most inefficient and unsatisfactory. The mails are generally from five to fifteen hours late. The Bombay mail, which should reach Goona at 4 P.M., is rarely delivered till 7 or 8 o'clock the following morning.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

*Public Works.*—No new public works have been constructed or commenced, but new quarters for the Telegraph Master will be commenced at the end of the rains.

### EDUCATION.

*Education.*—The school, which is in its second year, is under the charge of Mr. Umnath Bagchi, who takes great interest in his work.

*The school.*—The Rajas and Thakoors of the district do not appreciate at present the advantage of sending their sons there.

A return, showing the numbers attending and the different classes, is appended.

### MILITARY SITUATION.

*Military.*—The 1st Central India Horse relieved the 2nd Central India Horse in November 1879. On the 24th December 1879 a wing of the 1st Central India Horse under Major H. M. Buller marched to join the Khyber line force.

The usual guards on the high road are maintained, but have been slightly reduced in strength.

The wing of the 1st Central India Horse at Goona was inspected by Brigadier-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., Commanding Gwalior District, on the 29th of March.

#### HORSE-BREEDING.

*Horse-breeding.*—There are three Government stallions at Goona, viz., the well known Arab race-horse “Revenge,” the chestnut stud-bred “Rustam,” and an Arab galloway.

The English thoroughbred “Thorndale” had to be destroyed in December.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, took charge of the subdivision extending from Mahona to the Parbati river in January.

The usual returns are attached.



## APPENDIX I.

### MEMORANDUM ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1289 FUSLEE.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE year 1289 Fuslee commenced with a balance of 1,389 pending original suits made up of 700 in the Indore Zillah, 480 in the Nimar and Nimawur Zillah, and 209 in the Rampoorra Zillah.

The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,892. Of these 3,177 were filed in the Indore Zillah, 2,318 in the Nimar and Nimawur Zillah, and 1,397 in the Rampoorra Zillah; 365 cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal. Thus there were in all 8,646 cases for disposal. Of these 3,770 were disposed of in the Indore Zillah, 2,491 in the Nimar and Nimawur Zillah, and 1,401 in the Rampoorra Zillah. The total number of cases disposed of was 7,662, leaving a balance of 984 (*vide* Statement marked A).

The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject-matter:—2,632 were on written bonds; 1,329 on oral promise, 2,578 on accounts stated; ninety-two on mortgaged bonds; six on deeds of scale; 114 for easements, trespass, &c.; thirty for partition, and seventy-three on other claims. The details are given in the Statement marked B.

These may again be thus classified according to their value:—Below Rupees 5, 968; above Rupees 5 and below Rupees 10, 1,177; above Rupees 10 and below Rupees 20, 1,585; above Rupees 20 and below Rupees 50, 1,518; above Rupees 50 and below Rupees 200, 1,204; above Rupees 200 and below Rupees 1,000, 324; above Rupees 1,000 and below Rupees 2,000, 33; above Rupees 2,000, and below Rupees 5,000, 29; above Rupees 5,000 and below Rupees 10,000, 9; and above Rupees 10,000, 7. The details are given in the Statement marked B.

There were fifty-eight appeal cases pending before the several Zillah Courts at the commencement of the year 1289; 198 appeal cases were filed in the year, and seven were transferred, making a total of cases for disposal 263; of these, seventy-eight were disposed of by the Zillah Judge, Indore; eighty-four by the Zillah Judge, Nimar and Nimawur; and fifty-one by the Judge, Zillah Rampoorra. The total number disposed of was 213, leaving a balance of fifty at the close of the year, *vide* Statement marked C.

There were in the year 1289 Fuslee 6,051 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 2,079 applications pending at the close of

the year 1288 Fuslee. Of these, 4,151 applications were disposed of in the following modes:—

- 887 by cash payments in Courts,
- 839 by compromise,
- 715 by granting instalments,
- 143 by the delivery of specific property,
- 1,567 were otherwise executed,

*vide* Statement marked D.

There were 447 civil appeals (1st, 2nd, and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal in the Sudder Court. Of these 169 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 278 at the end of the year, *vide* Statement marked E.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There were 8,189 criminal cases for trial this year including 986 cases brought forward from last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 7,666, and the balance remaining at the end of the year was 523. Out of this number, 206 cases were committed to the Sessions, which, with the thirteen cases, the balance of last year, made up 219. Ninety-eight of these were committed to the Indore Zillah Court, seventy-two to the Nimar Zillah Court, and thirty-six to the Rampoorra Zillah Court. The Indore Zillah Court has cleared its file. The Nimar and Rampoorra Zillah Courts disposed of sixty-nine and forty-three, respectively, leaving a balance of three and six cases, respectively, at the end of the year. The details are given in the accompanying Statement marked F.

There were for trial this year seventeen cases of murder, fourteen of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, twelve of attempt to commit murder, fourteen of miscarriage, twenty-two of rape, twenty of grievous hurt, 470 of hurt, sixteen of kidnapping and abduction, ninety-six of adultery, 127 of enticing away married women, fifty-one of wrongful confinement, 2,917 of assault and criminal force, forty-five of attempt to commit suicide, sixty-four of criminal intimidation, two of causing death by negligence, nine of dacoity, sixty-four of robbery, twenty of house-breaking by night, thirty-one of extortion, 1,850 of theft, ninety-three of criminal breach of trust, 160 of criminal misappropriation, fifty-six of receiving stolen property, ninety-six of cheating, twenty-three of false coin, eighteen of fabricating false evidence, nine of giving false evidence, fifteen of keeping false weights and measures, six of using false weights and measures, 141 of defamation, twenty-five of receiving illegal gratification, 189 of house-trespass, 240 of mischief, seven of harbouring offenders, thirty-three of escape from lawful custody, one of belonging to a gang of robbers, and 786 of minor offences. The number of persons concerned in the cases disposed of was 12,961, of these 5,377 were acquitted and 6,730 were convicted.

Amongst the latter, 3,882 confessed their guilt, and 2,848 were convicted upon other evidence.

Of the persons convicted, five were hanged, six imprisoned for life, four sentenced to imprisonment above ten years, five to imprisonment

between seven and ten years, twenty-seven between five and seven years, twenty-six between three and five years, 188 between one and three years, 134 between six and twelve months, 138 between three and six months, 155 between two and three months, 145 between one and two months, 878 to one month and less.

Four hundred and fifty-six persons were sentenced to imprisonment only; 4,992 to fine only; eighty-six to whipping only; 654 were punished both with imprisonment and fine; 334 with imprisonment and whipping; 147 suffered all the three punishments; and sixty-one were discharged on personal recognizance.

There were 187 appeals for decision in the Zillah Courts and Courts of Magistrates of the first and second class. Of these 169 were decided. In ninety-eight appeals, the original decisions were confirmed, in twenty-four they were modified, and in forty-seven they were reversed. The balance remaining at the end of the year was eighteen. The details will be found in the Statement marked G.

In the Sudder Court there were ninety-five cases on the file, including appeals and cases called for upon review and revision. Of these fifty-two were decided. In twenty-five cases the original decisions were confirmed, in eighteen they were modified, and in nine they were reversed. The balance at the end of the year was forty-three. The Statement marked H shows the details of the work done by the Sudder Court.

### EDUCATION.

The total number of schools teaching a variety of languages, *viz.*, English, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindee and Marathi was ninety at the end of the official year. This figure does not include the Engineering School and the Sanserit College. The total number of pupils was 4,083.

The annual expenditure of the Educational Department was Rupees 40,878-13-0 as shown below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent and establishment	...	3,107	13	0
Two Inspectors and establishment	...	2,287	15	3
Masters and establishment	...	35,483	0	9
Total	...	40,878	13	0

Of these ninety schools, four were English schools, thirty-nine Hindee schools, nine Sanserit schools, seven Persian schools, twelve Marathi schools, seventeen Mixed schools, one law school and one medical school. Two students of the English Madrissa passed the Matriculation Examination in the year under notice. Both of them have received scholarships from the State to enable them to prosecute their studies further. One has joined the Arts College at Poona, and the other is studying at the Grant Medical College at Bombay.

In addition to the ... above, an Engineering School was established ... placed under the direction of Mr. Carey, who thus speaks of the progress of the School:—

“There were thirteen students up to 31st June 1880, and they were taught levelling, chain and prismatic compass surveying. Some of the

boys made very good progress, and will no doubt turn out well, when they get experience, and become most useful as district surveyors and levellers."

The medical class made good progress in the year. Dr. Beaumont speaks of this class as follows:—

"The first batch of students have gone through a complete course of anatomy, their attention being particularly directed to the regions which are surgically important.

"A second course of *materia medica* and the *rapeutics*.

"In medicine they have studied and passed fair examination in the diseases of nearly all the important organs—the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, brain, spinal cord. In surgery they have made almost similar progress.

"In addition they are daily taught medicine and surgery practically from the patients as they present themselves at the hospital; of the more important cases among the in-patients, they are required to keep notes giving the history of their disease, its symptoms, their progress, and the effects of the treatment.

"In the hospital practice they assist at operations acquiring steadiness and experience in doing so.

"The junior students have gone through a course of *materia medica*, the anatomy at the bones, and nearly a course of primary dissection, and they attend the hospital practice daily.

"The anatomical models ordered from Paris arrived in perfect order, and have been of the greatest possible use in the teaching of anatomy."

#### KHASGI.

There were 721 civil and 1,400 criminal cases for disposal before the Khasgi Department. Of these it disposed of 612 civil and 1,318 criminal cases, leaving a balance of 109 and eighty-two cases, respectively, on its file.

There were 249 applications for execution on its file. Of these it disposed of 133, leaving a balance of 116 at the end of the year.

The total demand of this Department for the Fuslee year 1289 was Rupees 4,88,400. Of this sum, the collection amounted to Rupees 4,61,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 27,300.

The following facts are gathered from the report of Mr. Broome, the Superintendent of Cotton Mills:—

		Cloth. <i>Pieces.</i>	Weight. <i>lbs.</i>
Stock in June 6th, 1879	...	16,788	1,05,591
Production from June 6th, 1879 to June 5th, 1880	...	98,663	5,62,281
	Total	1,15,451	6,67,872
Sales during the year	...	1,06,408	6,11,487
Leaving balance in stock on June 5th, 1880	...	9,043	56,385

From this statement it will be seen that the sale has exceeded the production during the year by 7,745 pieces and 49,206 lbs. weight.

The production of yarn has been during the year 43,646 lbs., and the sales 36,036 lbs., leaving in stock at the end of the year 7,610 lbs.

The total production of yarn and cloth was 6,05,927 lbs., being about 49,000 lbs. in excess of any year since the Mill commenced working, which will, I think, be considered very satisfactory.

The quality of the cloth and yarn has been maintained, and is as much approved as ever.

The circle of consumption has been extended, sample lots having been forwarded to the districts which have not been supplied before, and uniformly resulting in further orders.

The new Mill has now been almost completed.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND JAIL.

*Central Jail.*—On the 6th June 1879 there were 249 prisoners on the roll. During the year under review, 724 were received, 637 released, seven escaped, two hanged, and six died. The daily average strength of prisoners was 294, the average daily sick per cent. 3.59, and death-rate per cent. 0.62 against 1.75 last year.

A little change is made in the working of prisoners. They are not sent out to work in the State garden. Their labour is utilized in the workshop within the jail, and in breaking ballast.

*Mandleswar Jail.*—On the 6th June 1879 there were eighty-one prisoners on the roll. During the year 1289, 146 were received, sixty-seven released, and two died. The daily average strength of prisoners was 127, the average daily sick per cent. 14.34, and death per cent. 1.34.

*Lunatic Asylum.*—On the 6th June 1879 there were twelve lunatics in the asylum, twenty-five were admitted, eight died, fifteen were made over to their friends and relations. Almost all the cases are of long standing and incurable. The patients were removed to the new building, which is situated in an open place.

*Vaccination Department.*—This Department consists of one inspector and sixteen vaccinators. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 5,179 against 3,405 for the last year; out of these 4,841 or about 93 per cent. were successful.

*Foundling Asylum.*—There were three orphans in the asylum on the last day of the preceding year. Seven were newly admitted, one was discharged, two died. Out of the seven remaining, only one is a foundling. The State midwife attended 116 labour cases in and around the city. She takes much interest in the orphans, who are under her immediate charge.

*Sanitation of the City.*—There was no epidemic or cholera during the year. The health of the public was good. The streets and drains were kept pretty clean.

## MUNICIPALITY.

The revenue and expenditure of the Indore Municipality for the year 1289 Fuslee were as follows :—

## REVENUE.

				<i>Rs.</i>
Last year's balance	...	...	...	1,431
Trade tax	...	...	...	13,344
Drainage contribution	...	...	...	5,830
House tax	...	...	...	4,525
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,751
Sircar contribution	...	...	...	424
			Total	33,305

## EXPENDITURE.

Establishment	...	...	...	3,804
Fire engines	...	...	...	1,390
Conservancy carts	...	...	...	9,542
Construction of drains	...	...	...	3,718
Roads	...	...	...	3,103
Lighting	...	...	...	3,282
Compensation for property taken up	...	...	...	247
Sewage farms	...	...	...	300
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,960
			Total	29,346

Many of the principal roads of the city were repaired by the Municipality in the year under review. Some streets which were very narrow were widened, and drains of about a mile's length constructed. Fifteen additional lights were put up.

## POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postal Department of the State cost Rupees 12,032, while the revenue collected by it was Rupees 6,700, exclusive of the value of the service covers which amounted to 1,19,426. The postage on these service covers is estimated at Rupees 18,000.

## REVENUE.

The demand, collection and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Fuslee 1288	57,67,000	48,23,000	11,44,000
Fuslee 1289	61,82,600	53,03,200	8,79,400

The annual comparative statements of the receipts and charges are as follows :—

*Comparative statement of the receipts for the years 1288 and 1289  
Fuslee.*

No.	Sources.	Fuslee 1288.	Fuslee 1289.	REMARK.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land ... ..	26,49,000	29,56,700	Due to increased cultivation.
2	Customs ... ..	5,30,000	6,59,000	
3	Abkaraee ... ..	1,11,500	1,50,600	In addition to Rs. 1,36,900, the balance 1288, viz, R. 1,11,000, was collected in the year.
4	Tributes ... ..	48,000	1,36,900	
5	Stamps ... ..	61,000	86,900	
6	Fines, &c. ... ..	69,700	65,200	
7	Interest ... ..	8,48,000	9,20,600	
8	Post Office ... ..	6,000	5,100	
9	Mint ... ..	26,800	10,400	
10	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,73,000	3,11,800	
	Total ... ..	46,23,000	53,03,200	

*Comparative statement of the charges for the years 1288 and 1289  
Fuslee.*

No.	Items.	Fuslee 1288.	Fuslee 1289.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Palace ... ..	6,32,000	10,23,100	Owing to increased expenditure on account of the birth of a son to His Highness Yeswantrao Balasaheb.
2	Civil establishment ... ..	8,25,200	7,06,200	
3	Religious establishment ... ..	31,000	40,200	
4	Charitable ditto ... ..	63,000	63,400	
5	Army and Police ... ..	17,10,000	16,25,500	
6	Courts ... ..	54,000	51,000	
7	Jails ... ..	39,500	39,700	
8	Education ... ..	41,000	42,200	
9	Post Office ... ..	13,000	11,500	
10	Survey ... ..	9,000	38,200	
11	Public Works ... ..	5,31,000	6,35,600	Owing to increased expenditure on account of the birth of a son to His Highness Yeswantrao Balasaheb.
12	Hospitals ... ..	13,300	29,000	
13	Pensions ... ..	22,000	23,800	The season was favorable.
14	Contingent to British Government ... ..	1,19,000	1,19,000	
15	Remissions ... ..	1,27,000	47,100	
16	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,28,000	65,000	
17	Interest ... ..	88,400	45,000	
	Total ... ..	41,46,400	46,05,500	

Besides the charges given in the foregoing statement, Rupees 15,740 were distributed as tuccavee for the purchase of bullocks, and Rupees 15,860 were lent to be spent on sinking wells, &c., Rupees 21,000 were presented to the ryots for building houses, temples, &c., Rupees 15,150 were presented for purchasing bullocks, and Rupees 5,080 for the construction of wells, &c. A sum of Rupees 99,500 was sanctioned for the repairing of Government wells, oddies, tanks, &c., situated in the mahals, and Rupees 2,66,600 were sanctioned for the construction of new ones.

## SEASON AND AGRICULTURE.

The rainfall this year was very plentiful in all the districts. High prices ruled at the beginning on account of the famine in other parts of India in the previous year; but they soon assumed a downward tendency, and a rich harvest brought the supply of food-grains in the market to its normal condition. Subjoined is a statement of the prices current in the year:—

No.	MONTH.	WHEAT PER MANEE.			JOWARI PER MANEE.			RICE PER MANEE.			GRAM PER MANEE.		
		Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	June 1879 ...	28½	27½	25½	21½	20½	...	36	32	27	25½	25	...
2	July „ ...	27½	27	24½	20½	20½	20	36	32	27½	24½	24½	23½
3	August „ ...	26½	25½	23½	20½	19½	19½	36	32	28	24½	23½	22½
4	September „ ...	26½	25½	24½	18	17	16½	36	32	28	26	25½	24½
5	October „ ...	28½	27½	26½	15	14½	13½	36	32	28	26	25½	24
6	November „ ...	26½	25½	23½	11½	11	10½	35	31	27	23	22½	21½
7	December „ ...	25	24½	22½	13½	11½	9½	35	31	25	22½	21½	20
8	January 1880 ...	25½	24½	23	12½	11½	11	33	29	23	22½	22½	21½
9	February „ ...	25½	24½	21	11½	11½	9½	34	30	24	19½	18½	18
10	March „ ...	24½	22½	20	10½	9½	8½	32	28	23	15½	14½	14
11	April „ ...	21½	18½	17½	10	9½	7½	34	30	24	15½	15½	14½
12	May „ ...	17½	17½	16½	10½	9½	...	34	30	24	15½	15½	14½

One thousand four hundred and sixty-two ryots with 306 ploughs and 2,352 cattle emigrated from the surrounding countries into the Sirkar territories, while 1,197 ryots with 281 ploughs and 1,512 cattle left the Sirkar territories.

INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.





## ZILLAH RAMPOORA.

Judge, Zillah Rampoora	...	8	30	5	43	...	4	6	1	8	7	2	28	4	3	1	...	1	15
Pergunnah Rampoora	...	49	267	...	316	...	21	60	108	51	11	1	252	9	13	1	4	1	64
Ditto Bhaupoor	...	31	252	...	283	...	2	61	94	16	68	8	252	5	3	...	...	...	31
Ditto Soanil	...	15	131	...	146	...	...	34	41	1	62	2	140	...	1	2	...	...	6
Pergunnah Jeerpoor Machel-poor	...	6	147	...	153	...	2	49	46	2	28	14	141	3	1	...	...	...	12
Pergunnah Gurote	...	30	175	...	205	...	2	55	44	18	47	13	180	11	...	...	...	...	25
Ditto Chundwasa	...	24	80	...	104	...	4	30	16	11	16	9	86	2	6	3	...	...	18
Ditto Munasa	...	18	233	...	253	...	...	19	136	25	45	6	231	6	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto Narayengurh	...	20	52	...	109	...	...	21	52	1	6	3	88	3	10	3	...	...	21
Ditto Nundwai	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	5

## ZILLAH NIMAR AND NIMAWAR.

Judge, Zillah Nimar and Nimawar	...	4	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	3
Pergunnah Khurgone	...	251	942	...	1,194	...	24	189	350	60	369	57	1,049	22	31	18	18	...	143
Ditto Burwai	...	25	246	...	271	...	10	39	75	19	95	18	256	1	...	...	...	...	15
Ditto Nagulwadi Sendwa	...	2	8	...	10	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Brahmungaum	...	2	20	...	22	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto Maheswar	...	27	542	...	569	...	10	63	327	18	112	3	535	14	8	...	...	...	84
Ditto Chaikula	...	6	74	...	80	...	1	15	37	6	17	...	76	2	...	1	...	1	4
Ditto Nimawar	...	163	482	...	645	...	60	108	178	47	126	21	540	27	42	1	...	...	105
TOTAL	...	1,389	6,892	365	8,646	280	474	1,095	2,166	815	2,434	398	7,662	256	166	46	19	4	984

(Sd.) KHOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880.

B.

Statement showing the number of civil original suits classified according to their value and subject-matter for the Fuzlee year 1289.

NATURE OF CASES.	Total.												
	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Total.		
On written documents...	177	380	627	702	606	118	11	5	4	2	2,632		
On oral promise	286	291	322	232	147	43	4	3	1	...	1,329		
On accounts stated	477	486	518	536	391	131	14	17	4	4	2,578		
On mortgage bonds	3	8	9	17	32	21	2	...	...	...	92		
On deeds of sale	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6		
Regarding right	7	5	86	5	8	...	...	3	...	...	114		
For partition	1	1	5	7	6	7	1	1	...	1	30		
On other claims	17	6	18	18	10	3	1	...	...	...	73		
Total	968	1,177	1,585	1,518	1,204	324	33	29	9	7	6,854*		

\* The number of suits filed in the year was 6,892, but it includes thirty-eight filed in the Court of the Thannadar, Barana Khedi, about which no particulars are received. This statement is, therefore, about 6,854 suits only.

INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Darbar Office.

C.

Statement showing the civil appeals filed in and decided by the Zillah Courts in the Fuzlee year 1289.

NAME OF THE COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.								BALANCE.								REMARKS.
	Balance of 1288.	Filed in 1289.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Below two months.	Above two months.	Below four months.	Below five months.	Below six months.	Below a year.	Below two years.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Judge Zillah, Indore ...	...	34	50	7	91	...	6	33	17	15	7	78	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	13
Judge Zillah, Nimar and Nimawar ...	1	95	...	96	...	10	29	17	23	5	84	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	
Judge Zillah, Rampoor ...	...	23	53	...	76	14	5	16	8	7	1	51	7	2	1	2	1	10	2	25
Total ...	58	198	7	263	14	21	78	42	45	13	213	20	8	6	3	1	10	2	50	

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

## D.

Statement showing the number of decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fuzlee year 1289.

NAME OF THE TRIBUNAL.	No. OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.				No. OF DECREES EXECUTED.						Balance.
	Balance of 1289.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalment.	By giving possession of property.	Otherwise executed.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Zillah Judge, Indore ...	339	1,847	8	2,194	410	22	335	29	1,012	1,808	386
Pergunnah „ ...	120	82	2	204	12	21	4	2	16	55	119
„ Alumpoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mehidpoor ...	166	127	1	294	45	9	53	3	49	164	130
„ Soondersi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs Tarana and Kaitha ...	87	161	...	248	18	44	54	1	59	176	72
„ Hasilpoor, Betma, and Depalpoor ...	101	51	7	162	25	6	30	16	40	117	45
Pergunnah Samwere ...	44	110	1	155	39	39	7	4	37	125	30
„ Petlawnd ...	13	37	...	50	1	10	2	3	7	23	27
Total ...	870	2,418	10	3,307	549	151	490	59	1,220	2,468	839
Zillah Judge, Nimawur ...	44	112	11	167	20	47	10	10	34	121	40
Pergunnah Khurgone, Sirkar Bijagurh ...	478	401	5	884	106	210	40	23	130	514	370
Pergunnah Barwai ...	92	132	...	224	27	66	41	7	26	167	57
„ Nagalwadee Sendwa ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Bramhangava ...	...	6	1	7	3	1	1	1	...	6	1
„ Maheshur ...	116	196	...	312	25	95	84	...	11	215	97
„ Chikalda ...	19	18	...	37	10	6	2	...	1	19	18
„ Nimawur ...	186	167	23	376	51	62	17	11	93	231	142
Total ...	935	1,033	40	2,008	242	487	195	57	295	1,276	732
Zillah Judge, Rampoor ...	49	100	3	152	10	12	18	4	17	61	91
Pergunnah „ ...	8	40	3	51	6	7	1	...	1	15	36
„ Bhanpoora ...	24	124	...	148	42	53	...	2	15	112	36
„ Soonail ...	21	56	...	77	8	41	1	1	1	52	25
„ Jera Machalpoor ...	16	37	...	53	10	14	1	5	5	35	18
„ Garote ...	48	45	...	93	8	29	...	2	8	47	46
„ Chandwasa ...	51	15	2	68	...	25	2	9	...	36	32
„ Manasa ...	30	9	...	39	1	13	7	3	3	27	12
„ Narayengurh ...	26	28	...	54	11	7	...	2	2	22	32
Talooka Nundwai ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	274	454	8	736	96	201	30	23	52	407	329
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,079	3,905	67	6,051	887	830	715	143	1,567	4,161	1,900

(Sd.) - KHOOVAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

## E.

Statement showing the amount of civil work done by the Sudder Court as an Appellate and Revising Court in 1289 *Faslec*.

NATURE OF WORK.	RECEIVED.		Total.	DISPOSED OF.						DETAILS OF DISPOSAL.							
	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Balance.	Judge alone.	Judge and Jury unanimous.	Judge with the majority.	Judge in the minority.	Total.	
Regular appeals	41	115	15	171	1	15	27	9	10	1	63	108	21	28	13	1	63
Special appeals	128	68	...	196	1	8	30	5	8	1	53	143	18	22	12	1	53
Miscellaneous appeals	22	58	...	80	2	12	23	10	4	2	53	27	53	...	...	...	53
Total	191	241	15	447	4	35	80	24	22	4	169	278	92	50	25	2	169

INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

## F.

*Statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrate and Zillah Judges during the Fuzlee year 1289.*

1.	Zillah.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Number of officers.	CASES.			Disposed of.	PERSONS.				
				Balance of 1288.	Filled during the year.	Total.		Balance.	Persons for trial.	Persons sentenced.	Persons acquitted.	Balance.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
INDORE.	Zillah Judge, Indore ...	...	1	...	98	98	98	...	161	95	66	...
	City, Indore ...	...	4	104	1,031	1,139	1,074	64	1,869	1,131	636	99
	Subha " ...	...	1	3	67	60	50	10	105	49	40	11
	Pergunnah Indore ...	...	6	23	499	622	506	16	772	374	372	20
	" Mehidpoor ...	...	5	47	290	337	322	15	522	369	122	32
	" Tarana ...	...	3	29	268	297	291	6	509	295	100	15
	" Hasilpoor ...	...	2	...	131	131	130	1	195	95	95	5
	" Betna ...	...	1	...	186	186	186	...	274	163	111	...
	" Depalpoor ...	...	1	11	207	218	180	39	301	176	153	63
	" Pethlaud ...	...	2	2	99	101	101	...	117	112	5	...
	" Knitha ...	...	1	1	43	40	46	3	69	51	15	3
	" Soondersi ...	...	1	1	65	66	66	...	101	77	24	...
	" Samvera ...	...	1	21	144	165	161	4	248	143	99	7
	" Alumpoor ...	...	1	...	24	24	24	...	40	47	2	...
	Total	...	30	242	3,160	3,302	3,235	157	5,379	3,174	1,914	261
NIMAR AND NIMAWAR.	Zillah Judge, Nimar and Nimawar	...	1	...	72	72	69	3	180	113	64	3
	Subha " ...	...	1	...	22	22	22	...	45	29	16	...
	Pergunnah Sirkar Bijagur " ...	...	8	190	999	1,189	1,094	105	1,835	633	1,066	136
	" Chikhaldia ...	...	6	42	289	331	325	6	555	347	193	10
	Moukie Fouz ...	...	1	...	9	9	9	...	16	15	1	...
	Pergunnah Nagulvadi; Sendwa ...	...	1	2	30	32	29	3	62	24	21	7
	" Baunugava ...	...	1	5	121	126	126	...	180	86	95	...
	" Mahesur ...	...	2	2	304	306	305	1	453	248	204	1
	" Barwai ...	...	2	2	293	295	292	3	490	185	301	4
	Zillah Nimawar ...	...	5	250	542	792	716	76	1,298	493	663	137
	" Kathapoor ...	...	1	34	116	150	144	6	267	142	116	9
	Total	...	29	527	2,797	3,324	3,121	203	5,361	2,304	2,750	307
RAMPOOR.	Zillah Judge, Rampoor	...	1	13	36	49	43	6	108	34	61	13
	Subha, Zillah " ...	...	1	10	59	69	60	9	128	48	42	36
	Pergunnah Rampoor	...	2	27	154	181	155	26	221	136	49	36
	" Bhanpoora ...	...	4	3	100	103	102	1	149	114	31	1
	" Garote ...	...	3	45	230	325	307	18	556	282	233	40
	" Mannasa ...	...	4	8	163	176	172	4	235	173	45	17
	" Chandwasa ...	...	2	23	139	167	150	17	275	163	77	35
	" Narayengurth ...	...	2	3	97	100	92	8	150	81	49	20
	" Soonail ...	...	2	30	70	102	77	32	167	73	37	47
	" Jerapoor ...	...	2	4	132	136	120	16	169	116	33	10
	Tatooka Nandwai ...	...	1	46	12	58	32	26	86	32	23	31
	Total	...	21	217	1,256	1,473	1,310	163	2,221	1,252	653	286
	GRAND TOTAL	...	83	986	7,203	8,189	7,666	623	12,961	6,736	5,377	854

(Sd.)

KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

## G.

*Statement showing the criminal appeals filed in and decided by the Zillah Courts and the Magistrates' Courts during 1289 Fuslee.*

COURTS.				No OF CASES FOR DISPOSAL.			No. OF CASES DIS-POSED OF.				BALANCE.				
				Balance of 1288.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Below a month.	Below 3 months.	Above 3 months.	Total.	
<i>Zillah Indore.</i>															
Judge, Zillah Indore	...	...	...	...	66	66	32	5	29	66	...	...	...	...	
City Magistrate, Indore	...	...	...	4	9	13	9	...	3	12	...	...	1	1	
Vakeel, Mhow, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	4	77	81	41	6	33	80	...	...	1	1
<i>Zillah Nimar and Nimawar.</i>															
Zillah Judge, Nimar and Nimawar	...	...	...	...	44	44	26	4	9	39	2	2	1	5	
Subha, Nimar	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	
Ameen, Nimawar	...	...	...	4	8	12	6	...	1	7	1	1	3	5	
Vahiwatdar, Nimawar	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	6	55	61	33	7	10	50	4	3	4	11
<i>Zillah Rampoor.</i>															
Zillah Judge, Rampoor	...	...	...	3	35	38	23	10	4	37	1	...	...	1	
Subha, Rampoor	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	1	...	2	...	...	5	5	
Total				...	10	35	45	24	11	4	39	1	...	5	6
GRAND TOTAL				...	20	167	187	98	24	47	169	5	3	10	18

INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.



H.

Statement showing the amount of criminal work done by the Sudder Court as an Appellate and Revising Court in Fuzlee 1289.

No.	NATURE OF WORK.	CASES FILED.			CASES DISPOSED OF.				No. ACCUSED.				ACCUSED DISPOSED OF.				HOW ACCUSED DEALT WITH.										DETAILS OF DISPOSAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Received during the year.			Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Balance of 1289.	11.	12.	13.	Total.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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INDORE, }  
The 6th October 1880.

(Sd.) KHOMAN SINGH,  
In charge of the Durbar Office.

